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Kennedy Enters Race, Emphasizes Carter 'Failures'

By Fred Fazzis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Herald Tribune) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, declaring "stark failures" of President Carter's leadership, announced his candidacy today for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination.

The 47-year-old Massachusetts senator, a member of a name connoting triumph and tragedy, made his announcement in Boston's historic Faneuil Hall.

Kennedy's challenge to President Carter, who is expected to announce formally his candidacy for re-election Dec. 4, signals an attempt to do what no candidate this year has achieved — unseat and replace an incumbent president of his own party.

Without actually naming the president, Kennedy delivered a scathing indictment of the Carter leadership. "We hear no clear summons to the center of power," he said, "and we are not set. The means of re-energizing the nation have been neglected."

"The failures are stark," he said, "and they are under the Carter administration the nation has been brought into crisis. The country, it is not prepared to sound the alarm. It is ready to advance. It is ready to make a stand. And so am I."

Question no man's intentions. I have a different view of the office in the land — a view of a forceful, effective presidency, thick of the action, at the cen-

ter of all the great concerns our people share. Sen. Kennedy, the youngest and only surviving son of the late Joseph Kennedy, follows in the path of his assassinated brothers, President John Kennedy and Sen. Robert Kennedy, who also sought the office.

Family Affair

There was a large turnout of Kennedy family in the hall today. Besides the senator's wife Joan and their three children, there were his mother, Rose; Jacqueline Onassis, widow of President Kennedy; Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert; sisters Patricia Lawford, Eunice Shriver and Jean Smith, and brothers-in-law Sargent Shriver and Stephen Smith. Mr. Smith is Sen. Kennedy's campaign manager.

Referring to criticism from the administration and Republican presidential candidates that he would deal with social problems through heavy government spending, Sen. Kennedy said: "We cannot solve any of our problems by throwing money at them. But we must develop more effective answers."

On foreign policy, he said he is "fully committed" to one "that will speak again with a clear and consistent voice to every other nation. Our friends must trust the steady course of our purpose. Our adversaries must be made aware of our determination." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Iranians burn a U.S. flag Wednesday in Tehran near the embassy compound held by students.

In January, Before Party Caucuses

Carter and Kennedy to Debate in Iowa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy agreed yesterday to a debate in Des Moines, Iowa, in early January, two weeks before Iowa Democrats caucus to begin the process of selecting a presidential nominee.

Mr. Carter was the first to accept an invitation from the Des Moines Register and Tribune. Shortly afterward, the Massachusetts senator,

formally declaring his presidential candidacy today, accepted.

En route to Boston for his announcement, Sen. Kennedy said, "I think it's appropriate to have the debate. I've always debated in the past. I think anybody who seeks the presidency should debate, and I'll look forward to that opportunity."

James Gannon, executive editor of the Register and Tribune, said the debate is planned for a night during the week of Jan. 7 in the 2,500-seat Des Moines Civic Center. While details have not been worked out, he said questions would be posed by a panel of four reporters, two from the Register and Tribune and two national correspondents, followed by questions from the audience.

The third Democratic presidential contender, California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., was not invited, because he "has not mounted any campaign here that is discernible," Mr. Gannon said.

Republican Debate

The Register and Tribune, Iowa's most influential daily, also has invited seven Republican presidential hopefuls to appear in a similar debate format the afternoon of Jan. 5. Iowa Democrats and Republicans will meet in precinct caucuses Jan. 21 to select delegates to district and state conventions that eventually will send Iowa delegates to the national conventions next summer.

The acceptances by Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy could raise the importance of the Iowa political battlefield well beyond the 30 convention delegates to be chosen in the state. It is certain to attract wide coverage and to have an impact in states where Sen. Kennedy and the president will meet in later primaries.

Carter campaign and White House officials for some time have been considering challenging Sen. Kennedy to a debate. They preferred not to issue the challenge themselves, but to find a neutral sponsoring party.

The event clearly fits the president's needs, his advisers believe. While Sen. Kennedy is considered a better stump speaker, Carter sides believe the president's strength is in the question-and-answer format that which he has used successfully in his town meetings around the nation.

Mr. Carter won a Democratic straw poll in Iowa Saturday with 70 percent of the vote, and is considered far ahead of Sen. Kennedy in organizational strength there. Public opinion polls earlier in the fall had shown Sen. Kennedy leading by a substantial margin in the state. In other developments yesterday, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

On U.S. Hostages Khomeini Bars Talks With Carter Emissary

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, Nov. 7 (UPI) — President Carter today sent former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark to try to negotiate the release of the hostages in Iran, but his mission was suspended when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini refused to see him and forbade all Iranian government and revolutionary leaders from meeting with him.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that Mr. Clark and William Miller, the staff director of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, were in Istanbul and had been ordered to wait there. "He is holding until we have a chance to talk in other people and see what the situation is," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Western sources said that militants today seized two U.S. citizens from a hotel and delayed the departure of at least three others from the country. The sources said that the Iran-American Chamber of Commerce advised U.S. businessmen to leave the country. It is estimated that there are 500 Americans in Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeini, in a broadcast on the state radio, said that talks on the fate of the hostages could be held only if the United States handed over Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah who is hospitalized in New York. The

ayatollah also demanded that the United States stop what he called its spying activities in Iran.

More than 60 hostages were being held by Moslem students who seized the U.S. Embassy on Sunday.

Message From Carter

Ayatollah Khomeini announced his refusal to see Mr. Clark hours after the White House disclosed that it had sent him. The White House said today, Mr. Clark, who had met with Ayatollah Khomeini when the Iranian leader was in exile

in France, left Washington with a message from President Carter.

In his statement tonight, Ayatollah Khomeini said, "I feel it necessary in point out that the United States government, by keeping the shah in Iran and, on the other hand, the United States Embassy in Iran, as it is said, is the place of espionage by our enemies against the holy Islamic movement. Therefore a meeting between myself and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Renounces Force for Now

U.S. Reviews Alternatives As Iran Crisis Continues

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT) — Old canons were inscribed in Latin with the slogan, "the last argument of kings." Today, force is the last and most dangerous option open to a superpower caught, as the United States now is in Tehran, in a seemingly insoluble situation.

The administration yesterday renounced the use of force at this stage of the crisis arising from the seizure of the U.S. Embassy and 60 or more hostages. This renunciation, however, has not halted the review in the Department of Defense of contingency plans for such situations.

The Pentagon's position is that, whatever the government's policy, the services must be ready to respond in "worst case" situations. The planners' problem is that recent history offers no comparable problem. There have been efforts, for the most part successful, to rescue hostages. But in every case the military and political environment differed drastically from that now prevailing in Tehran.

Entebbe Raid

The Israeli raid on Entebbe on July 4, 1976, was carried out by a small, highly trained commando unit operating against outnumbered terrorists and ill-trained Ugandans with little hope of reinforcement. It was successful although three hostages and one Israeli soldier were killed.

But when three terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization seized a school and its 95 students at Maalot on May 15, 1974, the Israelis, operating in their own country and with every advantage in tactics and weaponry, were unable to save many of the children held as hostages. The situation in Tehran is much more difficult from a military standpoint. There is an coherent Iranian government to respond to diplomatic pressures backed by the implicit threat of force. The situation is complicated by the embassy's location in a large and turbulent city, many of whose inhabitants are armed.

The range of options for what was once called "gunboat diplomacy" is limited. A U.S. intervention force probably would be drawn from what Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has designated the Rapid Deployment Force — approximately 110,000 men and women drawn from all four services.

These forces, first planned by Gen. Edward Meyer, the Army chief of staff, have a wide range of military strengths, with some units trained and designated for emergencies such as the one in Tehran. The Army has trained three battalions of infantry as paratroopers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Urges 'Taxing the Hell' Out of Firms

Kahn, in Shift, Backs Oil Price Decontrol

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — Presidential inflation adviser Alfred Kahn, who now regards energy considerations as more important than inflation, said yesterday he favors decontrol of oil prices and part of the proceeds of a windfall tax to finance a cut in Social Security payroll taxes.

"The sooner we take this medicine (decontrol), the better off we will be," declared Mr. Kahn, who last spring opposed the oil price decontrol that President Carter later ordered to take effect mostly during next year and 1981. "I find myself more and more in favor of decontrol and taxing the hell out of the [oil] companies," Mr. Kahn said.

In a gloomy speech to the National Press Club, Mr. Kahn said he no longer is willing to predict — as he repeatedly has in the past — that inflation will drop below double-digit rates any time soon.

Changing Expectation

He said his earlier statements were based on an expectation that energy price increases would taper off, that mortgage interest rates would stop going up and that some market prices would come down as the economy cooled. But now, he explained, "we are in a situation in which energy prices could continue to increase" at rates similar in the 60 percent jump in oil prices this year.

"Mortgage interest rates, at least for several months ahead, will keep going up," Mr. Kahn continued. And with past increases in energy and food prices still working their way through the economy, other prices — what he called the "nonvo-



U.S. inflation fighter Alfred Kahn explains why he now favors oil price decontrol, and urges cuts in Social Security taxes.

latile parts" of the consumer price index — are beginning to rise more rapidly.

Mr. Kahn, who emphasized that he was speaking only for himself, disagreed with the Carter administration position that the proceeds of a windfall tax on the oil companies

should be used only for energy-related purposes, including assistance in the poor in help meet higher energy bills.

Higher energy prices are extracting billions of dollars from all parts of the economy, Mr. Kahn said. The proposed windfall tax would transfer billions more from U.S. oil producers to the government, and that money has to "be returned to the spending stream," he cautioned.

"We ought to begin talking about using some of those proceeds to reduce the payroll tax."

He favored cutting the payroll tax partly because it would reduce on cost to employers, who must pay half the tax, and possibly lead to a lower inflation rate.

Mr. Kahn defended administration economic policies, including its anti-inflation efforts, even though inflation has been far worse about 13 percent this year — than it was when Mr. Carter's voluntary wage and price standards were announced last October.

"What we have been doing has been right in every way except results," Mr. Kahn declared wryly.

Mr. Kahn said he now is convinced that inflation cannot be dealt with successfully until the power of the oil cartel to raise prices is limited in some way. Therefore, he favors "letting oil prices go" to induce greater conservation, while taxing the oil companies.

Snow Slows Italy Traffic

BOLZANO, Italy, Nov. 7 (AP) — Traffic was disrupted today as the first major snowfall of the season blanketed the Brenner Pass, the road link between Italy, Austria and Germany. Authorities reported trucks and cars backed up for more than four miles following an overnight snowfall of about a foot.



Kennedy yesterday in Boston for his announcement of candidacy; his wife Joan is at left.

To Replace Polaris System in 1990s

U.K. Considers Buying Trident Missiles

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 7 (WP) — Britain is moving toward the purchase of the U.S.-made submarine-launched Trident nuclear missile to replace its Polaris missiles when they become obsolete in the 1990s.

Although a final decision is not slated to be made until early next year, the modernization of Britain's independent strategic nuclear deterrent with a Trident system is favored inside the Defense Ministry here, according to informed sources.

Under this proposal, Britain's nuclear-powered submarines would be replaced by five nuclear-powered submarines armed with the range, U.S.-made Trident missiles with British-made nuclear warheads.

While insisting that the decision-making process is "not near a conclusion yet," Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's defense secretary, Denis Pym, acknowledged today that Mrs. Thatcher would discuss the subject with President Carter during his visit to the United States in March.

Since taking office in May, Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government has devoted much money and effort to modernizing and improving the morale of the British military.

Mrs. Thatcher immediately gave a 3.5 percent pay raise to the 325,000 members of the armed forces and decided to increase total defense spending next year by the same three percent agreed on by NATO countries in 1977. Britain is also deepening its alliance with NATO's theater nuclear weapons in Western Europe with \$72 billion U.S.-made, medium range

Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles. Britain has agreed to have a number of the new nuclear missiles deployed at bases in eastern England.

Mr. Pym said today that the British defense ministers will agree next month on a decision to produce and deploy the missiles. The British expect that at least Italy and Belgium

will agree to join West Germany in allowing the weapons to be deployed at U.S. bases on their soil.

Mr. Pym said that Britain also supports the NATO plan to use the product of several years between a decision next month and actual deployment of the missiles to explore with the Soviet Union possibilities for mutual arms reductions in Western Europe.

Klaus Bolling: Rising Star in Schmidt Inner Ranks

By John Vinocur

BONN, Nov. 7 (NYT) — A thin smile, a look of strained tolerance and a drag on a cigarette. Then a deep breath, a sigh really, and, finally, an answer.

"Herr Niedrig, were I to reply to your question, that would in some way suggest that I took seriously the presumptions and insinuations that you have woven, indeed intention of doing that, Herr Niedrig, no intention have of offering the slightest confirmation for your premise. This is not a reply, then, in any sense, to your question, although for the purposes of getting on with business here you may consider it a final answer from me on the subject."

In German, with the verbs hiding at the ends of sentences like snipers and the prepositions going off unceremoniously like land mines, the answer was a fine moment in verbal warfare. It was of a type provided three times a week verbal warfare. It was of a type provided three times a week verbal warfare. It was of a type provided three times a week verbal warfare.

Three weeks ago, just before the start of the visit by Hua Guofeng, the Chinese Communist Party chairman and premier, Mr. Bolling told the Chinese how they would be expected to behave in West Germany: no anti-Soviet remarks, please. The week before that, his recommendations, Mr. Bolling went out to Zhiping Brezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, in a telephone call to the U.S. Embassy. Stop impugning Bonn's loyalty to the Western alliance when you have visitors from the Christian Democratic opposition in your office.

Mr. Bolling can be artfully reconciliatory or noncommittal, so the tone of his remarks was surprisingly hard. Their

Bonn Spokesman Given A Foreign Policy Role

purpose, articulating foreign policy directly in other nations rather than to the press, was one the Foreign Ministry thought belonged to it alone.

As analyzed by a Foreign Ministry official who is not a member of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, the chancellor has become increasingly interested in foreign policy because of a lack of room for maneuver on domestic issues and increasingly determined to assign certain foreign policy tasks "to the boys from Bonn," that being the chancellor's home district in Hamburg.

Mr. Bolling is central to the situation. In August he traveled in Poland to confer with Edward Rabiuch, a national secretary of the Polish Communist Party, to prepare for a meeting later in the month between Mr. Schmidt and Edward Gierek, the Polish leader. Mr. Bolling rather than a Foreign Ministry representative was assigned to welcome Premier Constantine Karamanlis of Greece and to take him in the chancellor's private residence in Hamburg. As is often the case when Mr. Schmidt has important visitors, Mr. Bolling sat in on the meetings.

The impression is that when Mr. Schmidt wants a foreign policy job done his way, the job goes to one of his close collaborators rather than to the staff of Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democratic Party and sometimes independent-minded junior partner in the governing coalition. A confidant of Mr. Schmidt, Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, a minister of state, shepherded Mr. Hua through the country, and Manfred Schuler, the chancellor's chief of staff, bypassed Interior Minister Gerhard Baum in trying to explain how an Israeli agent got

involved in the questioning here of Palestinians thought to be planning a terrorist attack.

Mr. Bolling, Mr. Schuler and Mr. Wischniewski occupy the innermost ring of advisers around the chancellor. Despite the traditional Social Democratic effort at informality and despite the boys-from-Bonn label, there is no shoes-off camaraderie among them. When Mr. Bolling calls the chancellor's chief of staff, the conversation is on a Herr Schuler-Herr Bolling basis. Although the chancellor and Mr. Bolling have known each other for 17 years and have seen each other almost daily for five years, the informality stays at a level of reserve: first names, but never the familiar du form of address.

Mr. Schmidt's relationship with Mr. Bolling seems to extend over the widest area of any aide, taking in domestic politics, foreign policy, Social Democratic Party strategy and the chancellor's efforts to enhance his political image. Mr. Bolling is expected to be a key figure in Mr. Schmidt's re-election campaign next year.

"When we get in at night after a day campaigning," he said, "everybody usually gathers around and tells the chancellor: 'Terrific! Wow! Great speech!' I wait until those people move away and tell him where it could be improved. It's my good fortune that we are friends and have a very close relationship."

Mr. Bolling says of the chancellor: "I know his thinking. But frankly it's an oversimplification to suppose that everything I do is a mission for the chancellor. I'm not some kind of Eagle Scout. I'll put a position into words. If it comes out too hard, the chancellor might say afterward, 'Klaus, you were awfully tough on that one. And that's where it stops.'"

All this comes out rather quickly, in a sharp burst. It is considerably warmer than Mr. Bolling's news-conference (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Khomeini Bars Talks With Carter Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)
the special representatives is not possible."
He also said that "members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council must under no circumstances meet them" and that "none of the responsible officials have the right to meet them." He added that "if the United States hands over to Iran the shah, enemy No. 1 of our dear nation, and stops spying against our movement, the way will be open for discussion on some of the relations in national interest."

Ayatollah Khomeini said earlier that he fully supported the Muslim students holding the U.S. hostages, a spokesman for the Islamic leader said.

In a speech to students in Qom, Ayatollah Khomeini vowed that he would take charge if the United States attempted military action to rescue the hostages. He said that the

United States would "be in error" if it attempted military intervention but that, if it did, "I shall move myself and you, dear nation, will move too."

"You know that our youths now have seized America's center of corruption and have seized Americans who were inside that den of corruption. Our youths, rest assured that America cannot make any mistake. . . This talk about what will happen if America resorts to military intervention is a mistake."

The spokesman said that Ayatollah Khomeini's criticism of the students' threat to kill the hostages in the event of U.S. rescue efforts did not mean that he opposed the students' stand. The threat was made yesterday.

An Iranian newspaper reported today that the students had rejected offers by the Spanish, Danish and Pakistani embassies in Tehran to mediate in the occupation.

Meanwhile the Palestine Liberation Organization pledged to use all possible means to save the hostages. The unexpected diplomatic initiative authorized by PLO leader Yasser Arafat was made late yesterday after UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim met with foreign diplomats to seek a solution to the situation.

A PLO representative at the United Nations said that Mr. Arafat instructed his Tehran office "to use all possible means to save the lives of the hostages." He said that the PLO was to send a delegation to Tehran today because "our only concern is for the human lives involved."

Mr. Arafat's relations with Ayatollah Khomeini are said to be very good, and UN sources said that the PLO may be more influential than any diplomatic move.

The State Department spokesman said that the United States welcomed help from any quarter — including the PLO. The United States has no relations with the PLO, and the spokesman said that Washington was not in contact with the PLO.

Iran's crude oil exports appeared to be flowing again today after a brief disruption. U.S. officials and industry representatives said. Spokesmen for three oil companies said that Iranian oil was being loaded as usual, and the State Department said that there were no signs that the Iranians had stopped shipments to the United States or anywhere else.

The State Department did say that an oil workers' strike had disrupted tanker loading yesterday and that it may have been linked to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy.

According to the State Department, the United States receives about 10 percent of its oil imports — about 800,000 barrels a day — from Iran.

Dr. John Lichtblau, the director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation Inc. in New York, said that an embargo would drive prices higher on European spot markets, where crude traded for immediate delivery is bringing as much as \$40 a barrel.

Japan's Ohira Tries To Heal Rift in Party

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Re-elected Premier Masayoshi Ohira, trying to heal the rift between the Liberal Democratic Party before forming a new Cabinet, today agreed to relax his control of the LDP and give the post of party secretary-general to someone outside his own faction, political sources said.

Mr. Ohira, who yesterday defeated Takeo Fukuda in a parliamentary showdown, said he would party dissidents, who said they would respond to his request for cooperation "depending on its merits."

OPEC States Said to Back 'Reasonable' Price Rises

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — A key oil minister in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said yesterday that OPEC members believed that future price increases must be "reasonable."

Venezuela's minister of energy and mines, Humberto Calderon Fajardo, also said that OPEC countries were turning their attention to sup-

plies, not just price. "In the future, in my opinion, the guarantee of supplies is going to be far more important than its price because the world is almost going to run out of oil in the next 20 years," Mr. Calderon said.

He was speaking at the end of a two-day closed session of OPEC's Long-Range Strategic Policy-Making Committee.

Venezuela will host the full OPEC meeting next month in Caracas.

"We agreed today to urge the development of new sources of energy, not to compete with oil and hydrocarbons, but to alleviate the pressures we have on our backs," Mr. Calderon said. "We have also agreed to recommend the adoption of a series of rules to be embodied in a future pricing structure, but at this stage I am not able to reveal to you any details."

"We have come to the conclusion that price increases must be reasonable. We know by now that, after every price increase, the goods that we have to buy from the industrialized countries also cost more. The truth is that, today and in real terms, our oil revenues do not buy us more than they did in 1973."

Mr. Calderon also said that the oil exporters agreed that the world's oil supply and price problems could be solved only in discussions with the industrialized nations. He said that they favored a package agreement with consuming countries.

The package would guarantee supplies to industrialized nations provided that the developed world agreed to pay higher but "reasonable" prices for the oil, metals and commodities that it imports from the Third World, he said.

Dissident Editor Loses Appeal in Top China Court

PEKING, Nov. 7 (AP) — The Supreme People's Court has rejected an appeal by Wei Jingsheng, a 29-year-old dissident sentenced to 15 years in prison for allegedly giving military secrets to a foreigner, the Chinese news agency reported today.

The agency said that the original sentence of Oct. 17 was upheld yesterday at a 3½-hour public trial. There was no announcement of the trial in the press yesterday.

Wei, editor of "Explorations Magazine," had been convicted of supplying information on the Chinese-Vietnamese war to a foreigner and of allegedly carrying out counter-revolutionary agitation.

According to the report, Wei has no further right of appeal and will be deprived of his political rights for three years after serving his sentence.

The report said that during yesterday's hearing "it was established that the ascertainment of facts and application of law in the original judgment were correct and the penalty discretion proper."



Demonstrators in Bolivia, beyond the smoke, keep away from troops in La Paz. The troops set throughout central La Paz at 20-meter intervals in an effort to break the nationwide strike.

Troops Patrol La Paz in Bid to Thwart Strike

Bolivia Evacuates 504 Foreign Tourists

LA PAZ, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Hundreds of foreign tourists were evacuated by air from Bolivia, and thousands of armed troops occupied the capital's central streets in a widespread show of force against a general strike.

The 504 tourists — Americans, Germans and French — were escorted by soldiers with machine guns and cannon-mounted military armored cars to the El Alto airport for the flight yesterday to Lima.

The flight aboard the government-owned Lloyd Bolivian Airlines preceded a promise by the country's new military leader, Col. Alberto Mansueto Busch, to open normal international air operations at the airport.

The military government ordered the army to take over civilian bus routes today to transport workers to their jobs in a move to break the strike called by the Bolivian national labor federation to protest Col. Natusch's military coup last Thursday.

Despite a call to return to work, most Bolivians observed the general strike, now into its seventh day. Most businesses, shops and banks were closed.

The auxiliary bishop of La Paz, Genaro Pratta, today negotiated with the military government for a settlement of the turmoil. Bishop Pratta went on national television to tell Bolivians to be calm and not provoke violence "that would cause

irrevocable damage to negotiations that are arriving at a satisfactory solution."

The negotiating team proposed a tribunal form of government rule, comprised of one civilian, one military and one labor representative. Another proposal calls for a ruling

committee of one civilian, Luis Dolfo Flores Feijoo, and two army officers.

In southeastern Bolivia, violence was reported in tin and par mining areas. Workers in the port of Potosi took over the and silver mines.

Carter, Kennedy Will Meet In Iowa Debate in January

(Continued from Page 1)
White House Press Secretary Jody Powell confirmed that Robert Strauss, the special ambassador for the Middle East peace negotiations, is resigning to become national chairman of the Carter re-election committee. Mr. Powell said that Mr. Strauss will be replaced in the diplomatic post by Sol Linowitz, who helped negotiate the Panama Canal treaties.

Meanwhile, Carter campaign officials announced that Lee Kling, a longtime aide to Mr. Strauss, would become the campaign committee's national treasurer. John Dalton, who has held that position, will return to a position in the Commerce Department, they said.

The Kennedy campaign announced yesterday that Dick Clark, who resigned last week as the administration's special ambassador for refugee programs, would be its national director for political organization.

keeps," one participant said. "Prudent have found it increasingly difficult to get re-elected in recent years." Mr. Carter was reported to have said, "But I intend to re-elect that, and I intend to win."

Emphasizing the need for loyalty in the administration's top ranks, Mr. Carter urged the Cabinet members to tell their assistants, secretaries and subordinates what would be expected of them during the campaign.

Kennedy Opens Bid

(Continued from Page 1)
saries must know that our defense will always be sufficient to protect our land and our allies."

On energy, he said, "We need policy which has not yet been put in place, one imaginative enough to bring our citizens to conserve sources of energy, while we pursue the pursuit of new forms of energy, including power from the sun."

"We need to be permanent bargains at the banquet tables of OPEC rulers. Nor should we rush to embrace a nuclear future until we are certain this will not threaten future itself."

After his announcement, Kennedy began a four-day campaign tour starting in New Hampshire, where the first presidential primary will be held Feb. 26. Public opinion polls show Sen. Kennedy leading Mr. Carter among Democrats, although a recent poll shows the gap considerably narrowed.

Sen. Kennedy also released statements today on his health and finances. A report of a physical examination of Nov. 1 pronounced him in excellent condition. It noted that last June a skin lesion removed from the senator's chest was found to be cancerous but said it was common type of skin cancer that most never spreads to other parts of the body.

The financial statement said gross income last year was \$702,697, on which he paid a tax of \$315,580. The largest amount of his income, \$608,977, came from pensions, annuities and other holdings set up by his father.

U.S. Options In Iran Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)
and computer-insurgency force. An airpod to seize the embassy and Tehran's airport would be possible, qualified sources said. The total cost might not be high, but the force would soon encounter major difficulties.

U.S. estimates of the present state of the Iranian Army are low. But interventionist forces would land in the midst of tens of thousands of armed and fanatic followers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Surprise, which is the master key to success in all such operations, would be difficult to achieve. Flight of transports from the United States or from bases in Britain West Germany would be almost impossible to conceal.

There would have to be a follow-up operation bringing reinforcements and supplies for the intervention force and providing planes for the evacuation of all Americans.

Disorganized though the Iranian forces may be, U.S. specialists in the country concede that the probably are sufficient regulars remaining from the Imperial Army man the ZSU anti-aircraft gun provided by the Soviet Union, as the U.S. Hawk surface-to-air missiles with which the army equipped.

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Departmental Infighting Cited

Carters Agree to Revision of Crisis-Decision System

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT) President Carter has approved a House report calling for sweeping changes in the administration's system for making important national security decisions and in approach to handling foreign crises.

What it called a widespread perception that the administration lacked coherence in foreign policy, the unusually long report said that sloppy management practices and bureaucratic infighting among the White House, State Department and the Pentagon had created a situation in which "decisions are not systematically translated into action."

The report, obtained recently by the New York Times, suggested that the national security apparatus should give greater priority to foreign and military policy "to ensure and follow-up."

It said: "The president has recognized this weakness in domestic policy implementation. The same focus needed in the national security area."

Officials said that the report, submitted last year by the House's Office of Management and Budget, was endorsed by Carter late last month. Mr. Carter, they said, has ordered his advisers to come up with a plan for implementing the report's recommendations.

Among its most controversial recommendations were proposals for giving the State Department a large role in defense budget decisions, and for possible military escalation.

U.S. Says F-15s May Have Erred

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI) The Pentagon acknowledges that F-15 jets may have been at the scene of the Oct. 30 crash of a Concorde last week.

The report said that the F-15s were maneuvering for a midair refueling east of Ocean City, Md. A Pentagon spokesman said that the F-15s and the Concorde came within 100 feet of each other.

The Air Force and the Federal Aviation Administration agreed that the F-15s had been assigned an altitude of between 25,000 and 30,000 feet for the maneuver; the Concorde was routed at 28,000 feet in the same area. The Air Force said the F-15s apparently were at 27,000 feet and climbing to meet the refueling tanker at 30,000 feet when the Concorde appeared.

U.S. Foreign-Language Deficiency Held Hurting Economy, Diplomacy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP) — A presidential commission charged yesterday that U.S. deficiency in foreign languages threatens the nation's economy and diplomatic efforts, and recommended that millions of dollars be spent to reverse the trend.

It proposed governmental grants of \$20 to \$40 for every school or college student enrolled in language courses — at a total cost of nearly \$50 million annually. It also recommended training and international exchange programs that would cost another \$130 million.

In "A Critique of U.S. Capability," the 25-member body said that "Americans' incompetence in foreign languages is nothing short of scandalous." Our lack of foreign language competence diminishes our capabilities in diplomacy, in foreign trade and in citizen comprehension of the world in which we live and compete.

Among the statistics cited by the commission:

- Only 15 percent of high school students study a foreign language, down from 24 percent in 1965.
- Only 5 percent of public high school students pursue French, German or Russian beyond the second year, although four years is considered the minimum for fluency.



STRAUSS TO CAMPAIGN — President Carter announces in Washington that Robert Strauss, right, will leave his post as special Middle East negotiator to be chairman of the Carter re-election campaign. The new Middle East negotiator is Sol Linowitz, second from left, who was a negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties. At left is Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Total of \$1.5 Million Sought

U.S. Intends Safety-Count Fine of Braniff

By Douglas B. Feaver

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — The Federal Aviation Administration said yesterday it intends to fine Braniff Airways \$1.5 million for violating safety regulations and flying some of its planes in an "unairworthy condition."

It is the largest civil penalty the FAA has ever proposed against a major airline and comes against a carrier that has been among the most ambitious in expanding with the new freedoms offered by airline deregulation.

In addition to the proposed fine, the FAA told the airline that, "in view of the apparent pattern by Braniff management to permit the continued operation of unairworthy aircraft," the agency will conduct intensified surveillance of Braniff's maintenance operations for the next 12 months. A Braniff spokesman said, "The FAA allegations are not in context with the facts."

Braniff has 20 days to appeal the FAA's proposed settlement of \$1.5 million. Another settlement can be negotiated; if no agreement is reached, either party can take the matter into the federal courts.

The action is part of a stepped-up FAA enforcement program. Since March, the agency has served a notice of intention to fine Pacific Southwest Airlines \$385,000 and has briefly grounded Puerto Rico International Airlines, the nation's largest commuter airline. Additionally, according to aviation sources, FAA enforcement actions are being considered in the May 25 Chicago DC-10 crash that killed 275 people.

During Expansion Period

According to FAA documents, the alleged Braniff violations occurred from August, 1978, through October of this year — a period when Braniff was busily expanding. In less than a year, Braniff added 18 cities to its route structure.

The FAA contends that many Braniff flights were performed by aircraft improperly repaired after being damaged by such events as exploding tires or, in one case, taxiing into a fuel truck. More than 30 flights were conducted on a major over-water route with emergency life rafts that had not been inspected, the FAA said. The FAA also charges that Braniff operated a DC-8 in "an unairworthy condition" for

447 flights after improperly repairing a crack in an engine support.

Under federal regulations, each flight of an aircraft in violation of the rules subjects its operator to a maximum fine of \$1,000. The proposed Braniff fine of \$1.5 million reflects the total number of flights or days of violation on several aircraft.

Braniff's profits increased 23.2 percent in 1978, going from \$36.7

million to \$45.2 million. However, like some other major carriers, Braniff has been caught in recent months in a downswing due largely to dramatically escalating jet fuel prices.

In July and August, a spokesman said yesterday, Braniff lost about \$2 million; it expects a \$4.4 million loss for September. At the same time, Braniff is seeking to sell \$75 million in preferred stock.

Municipal Elections Across U.S.

Cleveland Voters Oust Mayor Kucinich

By David S. Broder and Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — Cleveland yesterday ended the stormy two-year tenure of Mayor Dennis Kucinich, a Democrat, by electing his Republican challenger, as voters cast ballots in municipal elections in 49 major cities.

Democrats won the governorships in Kentucky and Mississippi, smashing Republican hopes of winning a series of victories in the South and thereby embarrassing President Carter.

Boston gave Mayor Kevin White, a Democrat, an unprecedented fourth term and Philadelphia elected William Green, the namesake son of the city's one-time Democratic boss, to succeed Frank Rizzo. Surprise in San Francisco

In Minneapolis, Donald Fraser, a former Democratic U.S. representative, started a political comeback by easily winning the race for mayor.

And in a major surprise, the incumbent mayor of San Francisco, Dianne Feinstein, who was expected to win handily, must enter a runoff next month with Quentin Kopp, the conservative city supervisor. A low voter turnout apparently cut deeply into her liberal constituency and observers also noted a sizable protest vote for the gay activist candidate, David Scott.

In the governorship balloting, John Brown Jr., a businessman, swept to an easy victory over Louie Nunn, a former Republican governor, in the close Kentucky race. Mr. Brown had 553,077 votes to Mr. Nunn's 379,932.

"We have taken our state and people out of political bondage," Mr. Brown said in a victory state-

ment. Mr. Nunn said: "The voters have done my family and me a personal favor; what they have done for themselves has yet to be determined."

William Winter, a Democrat once thought too liberal to be elected governor, stopped Gil Carmichael's effort to become Mississippi's first Republican chief executive since the era immediately following the Civil War. Mr. Winter, a 56-year-old former lieutenant governor, led his Republican opponent, 274,956 to 184,244, with two-thirds of the vote counted.

End of Cleveland Saga

The biggest story was probably in Cleveland, where Lt. Gov. George Voinovich wrote at least a temporary finish to the tempestuous saga of Mr. Kucinich.

Mr. Kucinich had survived a recall effort and two municipal bankruptcies. But the maverick Democrat, who had battled fellow city council Democrats, the newspapers and the city's business and financial leadership throughout his two years in office, apparently exhausted the voters' patience with his proclivity for battle.

The final vote count was 94,407 for Mr. Voinovich to 73,505 for Mr. Kucinich. The 33-year-old loser told his supporters: "We sacrificed the mayor's office because we refused to bow and serve to the money power of this community."

Mr. Voinovich, 43, said his victory signaled that "the people of Cleveland want a quiet administration and no more confrontation." He said that he had "a helluva job" on his hands in straightening out the city's tangled finances.

Among other results in the voting for mayor:

- Houston — Another runoff is in store, with Mayor Jim McConn, a Democrat, finishing first but having to battle Councilman Louis Macoy, his chief critic in city government, on Nov. 20.
- Baltimore — William Schaefer, a Democrat, won a third term.
- Gary, Ind. — Richard Hatch, a Democrat and the first black elected mayor of a major city, easily won a third term.
- Miami — Maurice Ferré, a Democrat, was re-elected.
- Tucson, Ariz. — Lewis Murphy, a Democrat, was re-elected.

la chrysothèque

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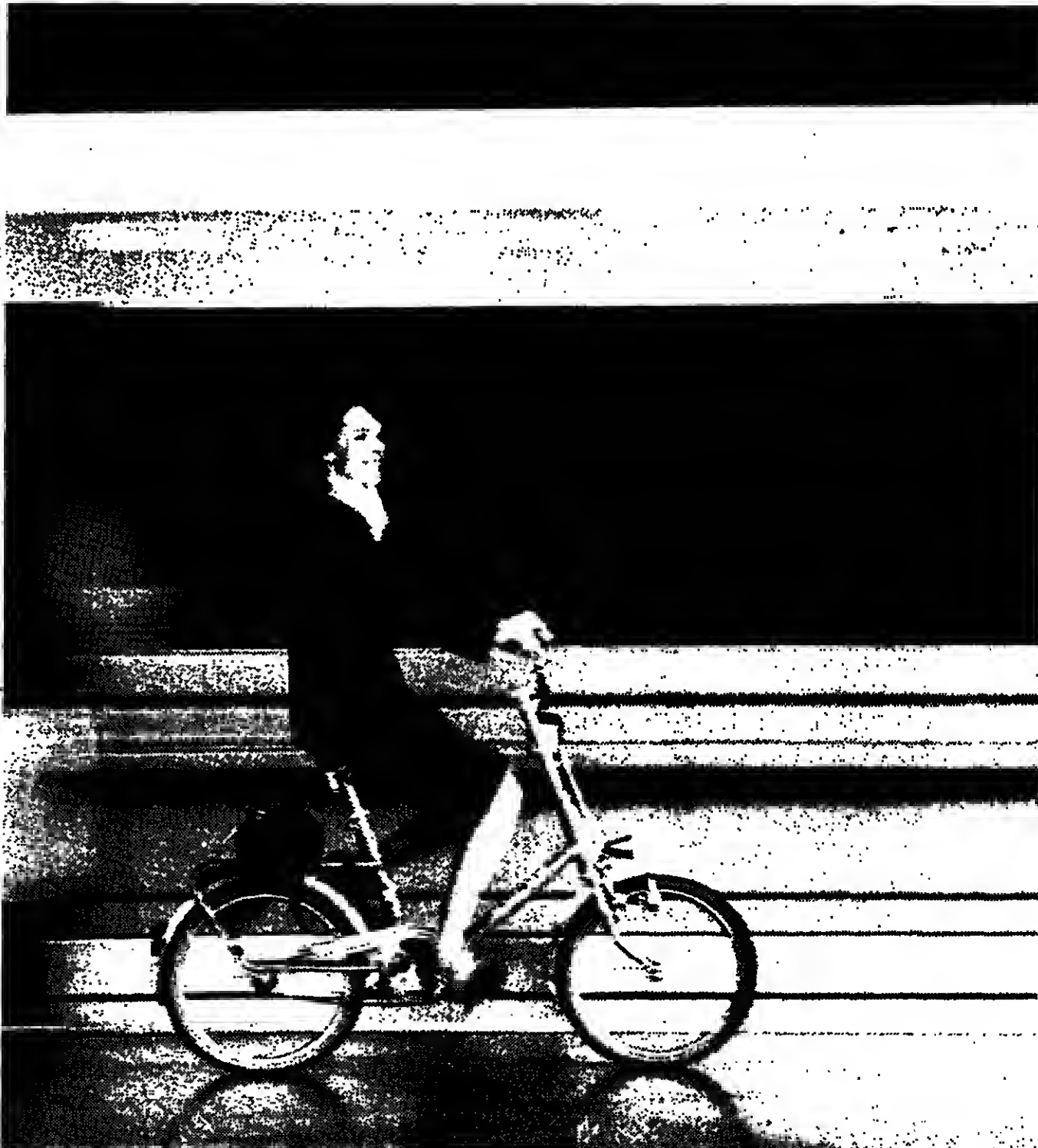
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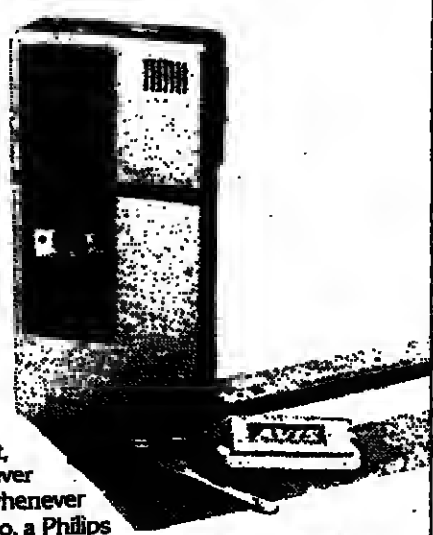
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And Not Contrived by the Oil Companies

Poll Finds House Members Think Energy Crisis Is Real

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP)—In sharp contrast to what most Americans believe, the members of the House of Representatives are overwhelmingly convinced that the energy shortage is real and not contrived by the oil companies, according to a Washington Post poll.

The legislators see the crisis as so severe, in fact, that two of every three House members feel that during the next decade the United States has at least a 50-50 chance of experiencing sharp political, social and economic upheaval brought on by a shortage of energy.

House members give both themselves and President Carter negative ratings for their handling of the energy problem.

The clear implication of these poll findings and comments from various representatives is that the House, on the whole, does not believe that the government will be able to avert a future crisis in which the nation is severely jarred by oil shortages.

Upheaval Forecast

"The answer to the energy problem cannot be found by Congress, the president or any one sector of society," said Rep. Kenneth Holland, D-S.C. "We are going through a difficult time and there will be upheaval before we solve these problems."

In all, 352 representatives or their aides, representing 81 percent of the House membership, were interviewed by telephone from Oct. 24 to Nov. 1. Each was asked a uniform set of six questions ranging from whether there is a genuine energy shortage to what the government might do in dealing with the oil-producing nations.

Possibly the most striking finding was the near unanimity among House members that an energy shortage does indeed exist, despite the public's skepticism. Seventy-eight percent of those interviewed said that there was an energy shortage; 12 percent said that there was

...But the Public Discounts a Shortage

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT)—More than half the respondents in the latest New York Times-CBS poll said that they thought that the energy shortage was a fabrication. Given a choice of methods to deal with the higher earnings that the oil companies recently have reported, roughly one-fourth of the respondents opted to have the government take over the industry.

The poll was conducted in the days immediately following the oil companies' third-quarter profit reports, so the results presumably reflect much of the adverse public reaction to those sharply higher earnings.

The answers differed considerably by party affiliation, education, income, age, race and other characteristics. These cross sections indicated that, in general, people who make less and have less held a dimmer view of the oil

companies — and supported harsher measures against them — than did more affluent U.S. citizens.

To the question "Do you think the energy shortage we hear about is real or are we just being told there are shortages?" 37 percent of all respondents answered "real." 54 percent said "just being told" and 8 percent declined to give an opinion. But 55 percent of the respondents with a college degree answered "real" against 29 percent of those without a high school diploma.

Oil Profits

To another question — "The oil companies have just announced that their profits have risen this year. Do you think the oil companies will or will not use the larger profits to look for new sources of oil and gas?" 39 percent of those polled said that the

companies "will," 48 percent said that they "will not" and 13 percent gave no answer.

The poll also asked, "Do you think the government should allow the oil companies to keep these profits to encourage them to find more oil and gas, should it heavily tax the increased profits or should the government take over and run the oil companies?" To that, 31 percent of the respondents said "keep the profits," 32 percent said "tax them," 23 percent said "take over the companies" and 14 percent did not answer.

Forty-one percent of those who made more than \$25,000 a year opted for letting the companies keep the money, against 28 percent of those who made less than \$10,000. Only 16 percent in the upper income bracket favored nationalization, while 31 percent in the lower bracket did.

no shortage; 10 percent gave no opinion.

By contrast, even at the height of last spring's crisis, when many motorists had to wait hours in line for gasoline, only a minority of the public believed that there was an energy shortage. Polls continue to indicate that fewer than 40 percent of the public believes energy to be in short supply. Most people still blame the major oil companies and the oil-producing nations for contributing crises to boost prices.

"The energy problem is real, although most people don't believe it," said Rep. Arlen Erdahl, R-Minn.

Remarks like that were voiced repeatedly. "There's no quick solution to the problem. It's a long-term crisis for our country," said Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas.

Some members of Congress are

optimistic — but very few. The picture that House members draw of the energy problem in the United States in the 1980s can be described as gloomy at best.

The Post asked this question: "During the next 10 years, how likely does the representative think it is that the United States will undergo sharp political, social and economic upheaval brought on by a shortage of energy?" Would the representative say that such upheaval is almost certain to occur, that it probably will occur, that the chances are 50-50, that such upheaval probably will not occur or that it is almost certain that such upheaval will not occur?

A total of 14 percent said that such upheaval was almost certain to occur, with a few saying that it had occurred; 23 percent said that it probably would occur; 25 percent

said that the chances were 50-50; 27 percent said that it probably would not occur; 6 percent said that upheaval would almost certainly not occur; 5 percent offered no opinion.

To the poll, congressmen gave themselves surprisingly low marks on their handling of energy problems.

The representatives were asked to rate President Carter on a scale of 0 to 10 for his handling of the energy problem. Then they were asked to rate the House's record.

Mr. Carter's rating came to 4.1 — a negative rating, and very close to the rating assigned him by the public when asked a similar question in a Washington Post poll earlier this year. But the House members gave themselves a 4.3 rating, only marginally higher.

Interestingly, Democrats inter-

viewed gave Mr. Carter and the House similar ratings of 4.9, lower assessments by Republicans accounted for the lower overall scores.

A partisan split toward Mr. Carter was apparent in a number of comments volunteered by House members, with some Republicans criticizing the administration but some Democrats going out of their way to praise the president.

Rep. Clarence Brown, R-Ohio, said that Congress had been slow to act on energy but he blamed it on "the lack of leadership of the president to move to encourage domestic production of energy sources."

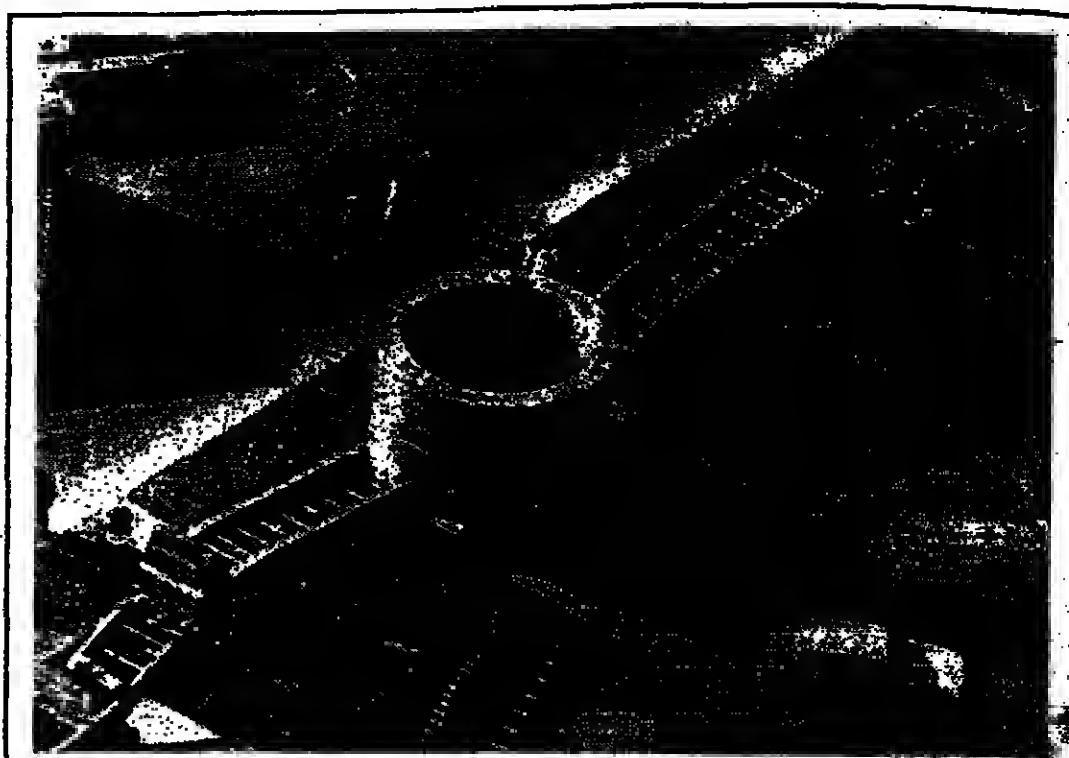
Rep. Mike Lowry, D-Wash., said that the nation for 30 years had failed to develop alternate energy sources such as solar energy. "President Carter from the first made the attempt and Congress has hindered him," he said.

"The public ought to be aware that the president has proposed some logical energy measures which the House has passed, but the Senate has torn them apart," said Rep. Charles Whitely, D-N.C.

Two questions in the poll dealt with congressional attitudes toward the U.S. posture in the Middle East.

The first asked whether House members agreed or disagreed that "the United States should take all steps, including the use of force if necessary, to insure that we have an adequate supply of oil from the Middle East." Seventy-two percent of those interviewed said that they disagreed with the statement. Only 16 percent said that they would approve the use of force to obtain Middle East oil if necessary, and 12 percent said that they were not sure.

A similar split occurred when the representatives were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that "the United States should work more closely with the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) nations to insure an adequate supply of oil, even if that means lessening our ties to Israel." Sixty-seven percent disagreed; 19 percent agreed; 14 percent said that they were not sure.



MAMMOTH MAGNET ON THE MOVE — A 107-ton electromagnet rests in the center of a 140-foot, 18-axle, 120-wheel trailer that is being used to transport it from Chicago to Stanford University in California. Here the magnet is stopped at a freeway rest area in Iowa.

By Followers of Murdered President

Acting Korean Chief Backed for the Job

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Nov. 7 (WP) — South Korea's acting president, Choi Kyu Huh, is being promoted as the country's next elected leader by a group of followers of the late President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Choi is being touted as a reliable, nonpolitical candidate who could enjoy the support of military leaders who share power in the current interim government.

The proposal is being made by some civilian members of that government and some members of the Democratic Republican Party, which Mr. Park headed. In private briefings with the Korean press, they have tried to hint that Mr. Choi already has the support of military leaders, who would have to be consulted on a choice of candidates.

Meanwhile, the interim government made its first move toward better relations with the political opposition by releasing former President Yun Po Sun from house arrest.

Frequent, Strong Critic

Mr. Yun, 82, was a frequent and strong critic of the slain president and had been under house arrest for several months. Guards who had prevented him from leaving home disappeared last night.

However, Kim Dae Jung, former opposition leader who was also a strong critic, remained under house arrest. Mr. Kim was released from prison in December, but has been restricted to his home off and on since then, because he denounced Mr. Park as an authoritarian ruler and demanded free elections. In the weeks preceding Mr. Park's assassination on Oct. 26, he had not been allowed visitors from the foreign press and embassies.

Other activists who had opposed Mr. Park said that they are still under surveillance by government agents, but are subject to fewer acts of intimidation. One said that the agent assigned to him no longer made nightly telephone calls inquiring into his activities.

The movement to support Mr. Choi has come from the same politicians and Cabinet members who have talked of selecting as Mr. Park's successor a statesmanlike figure who is known to be politically unambitious, in an effort to appeal to military leaders.

Their hope is to have him elected within three months, under the existing constitution, by a national conference which last year elected Mr. Park. As a gesture to the political opposition, they propose that the candidate spell out a program of political reform before the election.

The opposition has insisted that the old constitution be abandoned and the next president be elected in a direct election. The move to promote Mr. Choi has been received skeptically so far. One opposition leader said that his acceptance would depend on what type of political reform program he stated.

However, the head of the opposition New Democratic Party called the plan unacceptable and said that a "serious and unfortunate situation" would take place if the pro-government forces tried to push it. "I am sure the opposition will oppose it," he said today. Mr. Kim reiterated his party's demand for an amendment to the constitution that would provide for a direct election of the next president.

Mr. Choi is a career bureaucrat who became foreign minister and was picked by Mr. Park to become premier three years ago. It was in line with Mr. Park's habit of picking colorless and unambitious persons for key positions to minimize the chances of a challenger arising.

He is known as a cautious official, skilled in dealing with details and having little interest in politics. In press briefings by his supporters,

Mr. Choi is being described as an unselfish, unambitious man whose main purpose is to effect a "peaceful transfer of power" in the post-Park era.

There is speculation that Mr. Choi or some other successor may agree to serve only in a caretaker position for a limited period, while revision of the constitution is studied.

In another development, the government launched a campaign to assure foreign investors and foreign businessmen stationed here that de-

spite Mr. Park's death, South Korea will continue on an even economic course.

Deputy Premier Shin Hye Hwak, the country's top economic planner, told about 250 members of the foreign business community that they would see "very few fundamental changes" in economic matters.

His message was designed to reassure the foreign business firm made uncertain by the recent riot and the crisis following Mr. Park's assassination.

Wins Accolades From Leaders

Hua Ends European Tour With a Last Jab at Russia

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Nov. 7 — Hua Guofeng, the Communist Party chairman and premier of China, yesterday concluded his 23-day visit to Western Europe with a confident assertion that he had achieved what he came to do.

That may have sent a chill through Moscow, because of his repeated calls for his Western hosts to rearm in the face of Soviet threats. But he won accolades from Italian leaders, as he had earlier from those in France, West Germany and Britain.

His last words included a new appeal for the independence and strength of the West before he took off on his return flight to Peking. "We have always felt that a Western Europe, jealous of its independence and security and with a highly developed economy and advanced science and technology, constitutes an important factor for the maintenance of peace and the stability of the world," he said in a farewell press statement.

"China wants to find Europe strong and united and the countries of Western Europe, on their part, wish to find China strong and prosperous. Our visit in Western Europe was aimed at deepening reciprocal understanding, reinforcing friendship and the development of cooperation and the union of forces to safeguard the peace. Our objective, it seems to me, has been reached."

No Papal Visit

If there was one disappointment, it may have been the absence of a visit with Pope John Paul II. The pope had let it be known he was willing, perhaps eager for such a meeting, because the Vatican is anxious to reopen normal ties in all of Asia. But China rejected any consideration of a meeting because of continuing ties between the Holy See and Taiwan.

The premier almost had an accidental encounter with the No. 2 man in the Vatican, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the secretary of state. They missed by minutes at a private side door of the Grand Hotel on Saturday night as Mr. Hua was going out to a state banquet and Cardinal Casaroli was arriving to be guest of honor at a dinner given by Ambassador Robert Wagner, President Carter's special representative to the Vatican.

Mr. Hua's visit was culminated by the signing of three agreements with Italy covering economic and commercial cooperation, cultural cooperation and consular relations. The visit was also the occasion for announcing an agreement with ENI, the Italian state energy corporation, to participate in the exploration for and development of new petroleum fields in China. The plan had first been considered last April on a visit to Peking of ENI officials.

Party Relations

The Hua visit served to dramatize a remarkable improvement in relations between the Communists of China and the Italian Communist Party, largest in the West. Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian party, and other high party officials participated in at least three of the official functions honoring Hua and had brief opportunities to exchange a few private words on at least one occasion.

Relations have been improving in recent months after years of a chill brought on by the Italian party's ties with Moscow. Last April the Chinese ambassador attended the Italian Communist Party Congress and in September he attended a festival of the Communist Party news-

paper, L'Unita, in Milan. On Oct. 1, Mr. Berlinguer attended national day ceremonies at the Chinese Embassy for the first time in 15 years. High-ranking Italian Communist Party officials also had been included in a visit to China last summer.

It was not known whether the subject of arms supplies came up during talks with Italian government leaders. President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union earlier had written Italian warning against the supply of arms to China.

But it was widely assumed that Mr. Hua encouraged the Italian government, as he had the other Western governments, to insist on new Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles as a counterbalance to the S buildup of SS-20 missiles and 1 fire bombers.

He has invited President Saragat, the 83-year-old Socialist president of Italy, to come to Peking, and Mr. Pertini has accepted.

© Los Angeles Times

Richard Brown, Texas Museum Director, Dies

FORT WORTH, Texas, (AP) — Richard Fargo Brown, founding director of the Kim Art Museum, died here yesterday of an apparent heart attack, a museum spokesman said.

Mr. Brown took over the Kim in 1967, more than seven years before the facility was built and involved in its planning and construction. Previously, Mr. Br was a founding director of the Angeles County Art Museum, which held numerous professional memberships.

His grandfather, the late Will George Fargo, founded Wells, Fargo & Co. express service in 1852. Mr. Brown was born in 1901 in New York City, received degrees from Bucknell University and Harvard University, and attended the 1 Art Museum. He served on the National Council for the Arts from 1971 to 1978.

Chick Evans

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (UPB) — Charles (Chick) Evans Jr., 85, leading amateur golfer in the United States and the founder of a national wide scholarship program for golfers, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Competing in a record 50 consecutive U.S. Amateur golf championships, Mr. Evans won the 1 Open in 1916, the Western Open 1910, the U.S. Amateur in 1916, 1920 and the Western Amateur eight times between 1909 and 1954. He won four major championships of golf.

Warren S. Churchill

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Warren S. Churchill, 64, who gained nationwide attention as the "book man alive" in 1975 when his body temperature dropped to 61 degrees after a lake accident, died yesterday of natural causes.

On April 5, 1973, Mr. Churchill and two other marine biologists were making a fishing trip when their small boat capsized in water of 40 degrees Fahrenheit (Celsius). His body (temperature) was the lowest recorded in a survivor of a drop from the norm 98.6.

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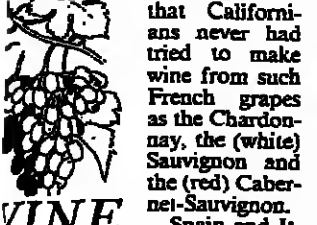
Quality Market

France's Wine Producers Face Growing Competition

Quality wines are not produced solely in France. In the second three-part series, the IHT looks at countries that produce top wines, some of which might do well in the French market.

By Jon Winokur

RIS (IHT) — These days, the talked-about rivals to French growers are those of California. In the last 15 years, California has made enormous progress in the art of wine-making, and its wines are now being sold in the French market.



VINE 979

West Germany, Australia and South Africa, but California is the most impressive rival. Countless taste tests on both sides of the Atlantic, the best wines of California have run neck and neck with the best French grand and classified first growths. Yet these successes, California is from being a direct threat to the French market. Globecor Vin and a few Parisian merchants have imported some of California's best wines, but they have a limited clientele. Still, prices even at the winery (\$10 to \$30 per bottle and up), massive transportation costs and French duties, California is still a threat to the French market.

Production Small

California cannot supply a large quality market. The best wines tend to be quite small and their production is sold by subscription, before it is harvested. Large companies such as Robert Mondavi and Freemark Abbey produce their finest wines only in limited quantities. There is scarcely any in this category for California alone the rest of the United States.

Spanish Challenge

The one country that could give France competition in its own market is Spain, the world's fourth-largest producer of wine, much of it undistinguished and locally consumed. But three regions stand out. Andalusia, in the south, is the home of Sherry, without a doubt Spain's finest contribution to the world of great wines. But, like Port and Madeira, it is a fortified wine.

ion, the world's third-largest producer, makes only mass-produced wines for home consumption.

South Africa exports more than one-third of its production, but distance, duties and perhaps a distaste for the country's apartheid policies make it a weak competitor in the French market despite some remarkable wines. The same reasons — including possible distaste with the current military regime — eliminate Chile's excellent Cabernets from the French market, although both they and South African wines do well in Britain and elsewhere.

Major Exporter

Closer to home is Italy, which vies with France as the world's largest producer of wine. Italy makes some very good wines — Barolo from the Piedmont, Chianti classico from Tuscany and many others. Italy is a major exporter, first in the U.S. market, well ahead of France in both volume and value. But the Italians export a lot of cheap bulk wine and so-called Chianti in straw-covered bottles. Their best wines tend to come from small producers, and the Italians keep these pretty much to themselves.

Although Italy has been in the European Economic Community since its founding and although Italian wines can be bought easily from large companies in France, most of what is sold here is bulk wine blended into French vin ordinaire. Italy does not for the moment seem to be a threat in the French market.

West Germany's famed whites, the Rhines and the Moselles, are enormously popular in their homeland but considerably less so in France. Not much is shipped across the border, partly because the French prefer their own white wines, and top-grade bottles are almost impossible to find. Some West German reds are drinkable, but not many.

There is also Greece, which has been accepted as the 10th member of the Common Market, and Portugal, a Common Market aspirant. But neither makes many top-rank wines, except for fortified (with brandy) Port and Madeira, which most wine drinkers do not consider table wines.

Port and Madeira

Port and Madeira, which most wine drinkers do not consider table wines, are fortified wines. The one country that could give France competition in its own market is Spain, the world's fourth-largest producer of wine, much of it undistinguished and locally consumed. But three regions stand out. Andalusia, in the south, is the home of Sherry, without a doubt Spain's finest contribution to the world of great wines. But, like Port and Madeira, it is a fortified wine.



AIRLIFT — A man lifts a swan on Tuesday from the Alster River in Hamburg to take it to the winter quarters. The swans are moved each year to an area that will not freeze. This method of lifting does not hurt the swan.

used mostly before or between meals rather than with them.

There is, however, no lack of table wines, the best of which come from the Rioja region along the upper Ebro River and from Penedes, just southwest of Barcelona on the Mediterranean coast.

The Rioja produces some very fine whites and reds that are highly competitive in price with any quality wine, running from about \$3 to \$10 a bottle according to the age and vintage of the wine. If Rioja wines have any drawback, it is a tendency to be aged too long in the barrel.

This tends to oxidize the whites, leaving them a bit heavy and flat. And while it develops a rich, complex bouquet in the reds, it also tends to leave them a bit hollow, with little lingering taste in the mouth. This probably could be corrected by reducing the aging from as much as 6 to 10 years in oak to 2 or 3 years, as in Bordeaux.

Dominant Family

This same rather minor problem exists in Penedes. Both areas rely heavily on Spanish grape varieties such as the red Tempranillo in Rioja, called Ull de Llebra in Penedes.

Wine producing in Penedes is dominated by the Torres family. Under the management of the younger Miguel Torres, this company has experimented widely with various French varieties and has come up with some outstanding successes using, among others, white Chardonnay and red Pinot

Noir, usually in blends with native varieties.

These already can be bought for about 20 francs in various Paris supermarkets, and Spain is not yet a member of the Common Market.

Spain's wine industry is well-suited for entry into this giant market. Its wines sell very well in Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands. There are really no small producers or estate-bottled wines. All the small growers sell their grapes or wines in bulk to the giant bodegas (wineries) who make, age, bottle and distribute the wine. Some bodegas own vineyards but none are self-sufficient in grapes.

The largest bodegas sell up to 2 million bottles a year and have aging warehouses containing as many as 35,000 oak barrels, each of which holds 225 liters. They are in the same class as the great French Champagne firms and this will put them in a position to distribute large quantities of uniform, very well-made wines at highly competitive prices throughout the Common Market — including France — once they have joined it.

Part three: A survey of this year's crop in France.

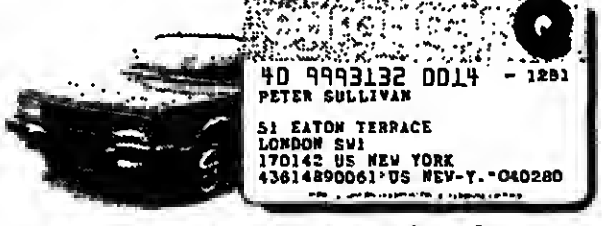
Paris Flights Disrupted

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Many flights into and out of Parisian airports have been rescheduled or canceled through Friday because of an air controllers' strike. Air France employees have scheduled a 24-hour strike on Thursday.



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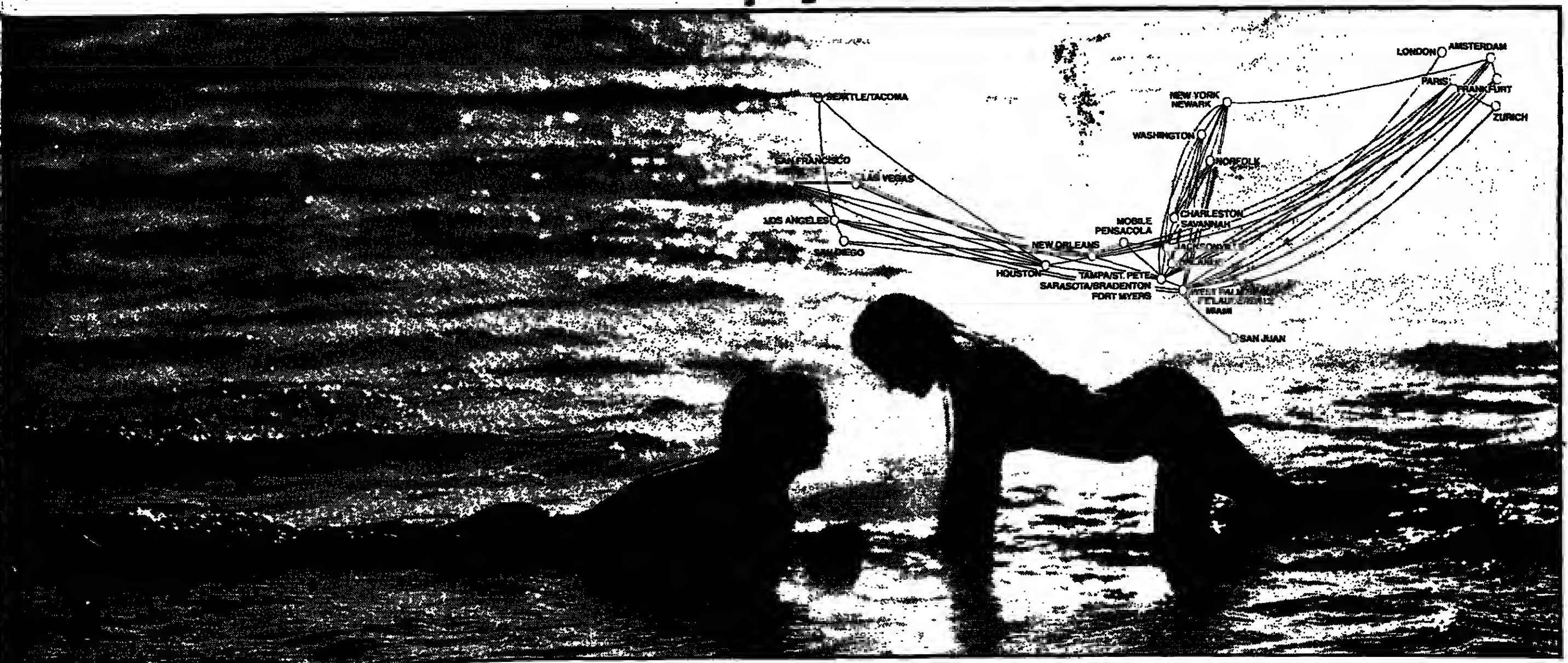
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Sen. Kennedy Announces

In late December of 1968, Sen. Edward Kennedy, then seeking to replace Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana, as the Senate Democratic whip, paid a courtesy call on Sen. James Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sunflower County, Miss., and a supporter of Sen. Long. Chairman Eastland, the story goes, told the Massachusetts challenger: "Kennedy, I don't know what you're talking to me about. There ain't no vacancy."

Former Sen. Eastland did not attend Sen. Kennedy's formal announcement of his presidential candidacy in Boston yesterday morning. But Sen. Eastland's earlier observation was there, especially in the minds of many who saw Sen. Kennedy's performance on CBS-TV Reports last Sunday night. Even the fiercest Kennedy partisan would have to concede the inadequacy of the senator's answer to the interviewer's question, "Why do you want to be president?" "The reasons I would run are because I have great belief in this country, that is — there's more natural resources than any nation of the world, there's the greatest educated population in the world... and the greatest political system in the world; it just seems to me that this nation can cope and deal with the problem in a way it has done in the past." After several more rambling sentences, Mr. Kennedy concluded his statement about his potential presidency in this way: "And I would basically feel that it's imperative for the country to

either move forward, that it can't stand still or otherwise it moves backward." Forward, backward — at a time of seemingly permanent double-digit inflation and reappearing gasoline lines, automobile transmission analogies seem particularly inappropriate, not just inadequate.

So Sen. Kennedy's announcement speech is a significant political event. He is the candidate of change and the acknowledged leader in all public opinion polls. He has an obligation to tell us how he differs from President Carter on questions of inflation, energy and managing the economy. Mr. Kennedy must answer these questions among others: Who are the villains that Mr. Kennedy, as president, would bring to the bar of justice? Who are the victims of the federal government's indifference or interference that Mr. Kennedy, as president, would help first? What are the differences Mr. Kennedy has with President Carter concerning the direction and emphasis of this nation's foreign policy and national defense?

Action verbs will not do. Sen. Kennedy, as the consensus leader of a large pack and the principal challenger to an incumbent president, has both a special opportunity and a special obligation in his speeches this week to help set the national agenda and influence the national debate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Cambodian Food Chain

The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, a three-star humanitarian and the president of Notre Dame, finds something unacceptable in the United States' selling the Soviet Union 25 million tons of grain — even as Moscow refuses to see that its client, Vietnam, delivers food to starving Cambodians. Father Hesburgh is right. He has identified a moral disharmony. How can the United States ship huge amounts of grain to the well-fed Russians, who buy it not to avert starvation but simply to improve the national diet, when the Russians assure the killing of hundreds of thousands of people in Cambodia?

At the United Nations, the Soviet ambassador, defensively refusing to join the nations pledging aid to Cambodia, notes that his country has provided 159,000 tons of food on its own — to Vietnam's Cambodian puppets (and to Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia). Compare those numbers: 160 times as much food is going from the United States to the Soviet Union as is going from the Soviet Union to Cambodia.

The minimal daily ration estimated to be

necessary to avert widespread starvation in Cambodia is near 1,000 tons. That means that just from its U.S. supplies, the Soviet Union could provide Cambodia's full emergency ration for a year and still have more than 24.5 million tons left over. By dispatching to Cambodia only 1 to 2 percent of its U.S. grain, that is, Moscow could rescue a threatened people.

It is tricky to use food for political ends. One wants to be reasonably humane and reasonably consistent. But some things can be said. It is a bad idea to starve a nation to extinction. It is a necessary idea to weigh continued food deliveries to a well-fed country like the Soviet Union whose government is helping starve another people to death.

Americans should not treat food as a conventional political counter. Food means life. To sell it on a business-as-usual basis, to a country that is participating in a calculated food-denial policy of unprecedented cruelty, is to condone death.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Bolivia and U.S.

The traditional instability of Bolivian politics has shown itself once again. Last week's coup d'etat by Col. Alberto Natusch is, however, more important than many of the 200 other coups which preceded it in the century and a half of Bolivia's independent existence.

Unlike many, it has proved to be more than a mere palace revolution. In its tortured history, Bolivia has seen many instances of senior officers or civilians taking power almost as if by whim and encountering little or no resistance. But last week's action by a disgruntled and ambitious officer has provoked counterattacks and anger rather than passive indifference.

Washington expressed its displeasure at the action of Col. Natusch in attempting to abort democratic processes.

The attitudes emerging in Washington, in particular, are of increasing impatience with Latin American dictatorships. The White House and the State Department, which not so many years ago thought that the best guarantee for its interests in the region lay with authoritarian regimes of the right, are coming round quickly to policies of support for reformists.

Washington's attitude is the symbol of repudiation for military government and acceptance of reform in Latin America.

— From the Financial Times (London).

On the U.S. Presidency

One of Henry Kissinger's brooding themes of the moment is the abnormality of the last 20 years of the U.S. presidency. Bloodshed, blunders and corruptions have produced

over that period not one normal presidency as envisaged by the Founding Fathers: No president in two decades has served two full terms. There is no better prospect of normality in 1980 either.

On the Republican side, John Connally, may have won the hearts of Wall Street, but otherwise his candidacy is a foundering wreck.

Gerald Ford, significantly, has decided not to run. That makes Ronald Reagan — nearing 70 — the overwhelmingly likely GOP challenger. Reagan, uncharacteristically, has let it be known that he would not seek a second term. It is a grim background against which to view the struggles of President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Unfairly or not (and mostly unfairly) a majority of Americans think of Carter as a failed president. If re-election comes, there will be no lifting of the spirits.

But we have seen already and will increasingly witness in the next few months the terrible perils of a Kennedy candidacy. Already the U.S. media — and our own press, too — is littered with articles recalling a college cheat, the freshman fornicator, the Chappaquiddick coward, articles dwelling on the wife's alcoholism, the children's wildness. The hate — the sheer malevolence — the Kennedys have long stirred is not dead; it lives and will grow.

Kissinger is right. U.S. democracy, from the Congress to the White House, is in deep travail. Only Kennedy, perhaps, can ease that thrusting unease. But only Americans, by consistency and enthusiasm, can lead his efforts purpose.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1904

PARIS — Mlle. Combar, a telephone girl, found life, especially the life of a telephone girl, insupportable, and put an end to her career last Saturday in the cold waters of the Marne. The eight hours' daily enervating toil in the telephone office, the constant ringing of bells, calls and protests of subscribers, told so severely on her nervous system that she became a victim to physical and mental prostration. She had been in the telephone service for nine years, when, recently, she was compelled to leave it. Not finding any other employment, she left her mother's home last Saturday and was found drowned in the Marne on Sunday morning.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1929

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "A recent speech by Voroshiloff, Commissar for War and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Soviet Union, breathes threatening and slaughter in the outburst of hate characteristic of Bolshevik anarchism. He talks of the terrific means of making war the Soviet Union would employ in a future great conflict. Since the Moscow oligarchy has its hand against every other government, it would be only natural that every other government should be arrayed in arms against it. But the astonishing thing about Soviet provocations is that they have been constantly tolerated with good-natured disdain."



Prague's Prestige Plummet

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Judge Antonin Kasper of the Prague Municipal Court has found a place in history alongside Josef Urvalek, a magistrate of the city's military tribunal. Although more than a quarter of a century separates their activities, they showed the same contempt for justice by condemning innocent persons after a trumped-up trial.

There is a difference, however: The trial of the "Slansky gang" (Slansky was a former secretary-general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party) in 1952 led to 11 hangings and three life terms, while that of the "Uhl and Havel group," leaders of Chapter 77 and of the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted, was concluded with prison "only" terms.

Nevertheless, it remains that 16 years after the rehabilitation of Slansky, there is no more respect for justice in the Czechoslovakia of today than there was in 1952.

Just as the trial of Slansky and 13 of his comrades was the biggest collective show trial of the Stalin era, that of Uhl, Havel and the others was the biggest show spectacle of the post-Stalin period. Just as in 1952, the defendants in Prague last month had no access to open and independent legal assistance (which has been afforded to the former Nazis, who went on trial the very same day in Cologne); just as in 1952, the defendants were accused of imaginary crimes, proven with fabricated evidence under the pretext of "subversive activities"; just as in 1952, the defendants were condemned by the press even before the trial opened. And just as in 1952, this trial had nothing to do with justice, but was intended to fulfill a political role.

What was missing this year was an American, like the alleged spy, Noel Field, who was arrested in 1949 and dragged out of his cell time after time to be a "witness" at a number of trials in Stalin's time. Yet, there was an attempt to make up for that by numerous references to "CIA funds" and a "fifth column in the pay of a foreign power."

Frank Kafka, the prophetic Czech writer, who is often referred to on this page in connection with the incongruities of Eastern Europe, warned in his 1920 work, "The Trial" of the kangaroo courts of 1952 and 1979, and of the citizen as a toy of the regime and its bureaucracy. However, if Kafka's Joseph K. is interrogated and finally condemned without ever knowing why, there is no Joseph K. in Prague these days. Everyone knows why this trial took place and why the inevitable verdict was what it was. The regime was forced to meet three challenges.

Hasty Trial

First, the authorities sought to dissuade Czechs and Slovaks from adhering to the Charter 77 concept and from supporting its struggle for human rights. Yet the verdict which followed a hasty, short and badly handled trial can be situated somewhere between the hopes of some of the fathers of others and can be taken as evidence that the regime is not firm but very weak indeed.

Gustav Husak, the head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, is on record for having made two declarations that can be held against him. In 1970, just after coming to power, Mr. Husak promised that the "country would see no more trumped-up trials" like the one which sent him to jail in the 1950s. And in 1976, he said that "there is no opposition in Czechoslovakia." Yet this year, he fabricated up a trial to condemn the opposition.

The prestige of the Prague government has thus fallen to the low-

est of levels. A regime of this type cannot inspire fear, merely contempt.

But Prague had to face up to another challenge: It struck the most devastating blow against Eurocommunism since the invasion of August, 1968. Just as the military intervention 11 years ago, which put an end to the Prague Spring, confirmed that "real Communism" and democracy were incompatible, the trial in Prague confirmed that a "veritable Marxist" regime cannot have a human face, cannot tolerate dissidence, political opposition and even less, pluralism.

In a single stroke, the Prague trial wiped out the main argument of the French Communist Party that despite everything, the results in Eastern Europe countries are "overall positive."

And since all the Eurocommunist parties maintain this opinion of the Eastern European regimes, it is the entire body of Eurocommunist reflection and propaganda that has been struck down by the parody of justice in Prague. (This is of little concern to the Czechoslovak authorities who consider that Eurocommunism is a "parasite on the body of the revolutionary movement.") The French Communist Party, according to its newspaper, L'Humanite, did all in its power to prevent the trial from taking place and showed its anger (and that of the other Eurocommunist parties) by calling the verdict "intolérable." According to L'Humanite, "Socialism and democracy are inseparable." The trial in Prague, the capital of one of those nations whose "results are, overall, positive," has put the lie to that slogan.

Aimed at West

The verdict in Prague was aimed also at Western governments and Western public opinion. According to a political observer who has just returned from Prague, "The government there has improved upon Zbigniew Brzezinski's formula that East-West relations will long be based on a blend of cooperation and competition. Mr. Husak has added a dose of provocation: 'Prague is convinced, as is Moscow, that the West will soon forget the affair, just as it forgot the invasion of 1968, so as to further enjoy the advantages of détente.'"

And for all those, such as the president of Italy, the French foreign minister, the U.S. State Department and Congress, as well as several parliaments in Europe, a number of Nobel Prize laureates, scientists, writers and artists, who intervened in favor of the defendants in Prague, the verdict exposed "détente with an inhuman face" as it is understood today in the East: Peaceful coexistence is a matter for the various police forces to consider, and not for the people of these nations; human rights stop at the Iron Curtain.

The verdict made very clear that Prague is not Helsinki and that Madrid, where the 35 nations which signed the Helsinki pact will meet next year, also will not be Helsinki.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

In other words, the verdict in Prague — in the eyes of the Czechoslovak authorities, and of their friends in Moscow — is further proof that the West can do absolutely nothing to enforce adherence to the Helsinki accords, and that it cannot even give any useful support to those who risk their freedom and their future to defend the basic principles of human dignity.

Thus, all is not quiet on the Eastern front; something very new has cropped up.

The defendants last month, unlike those of the "Slansky gang" trial in 1952, made no confession. On the contrary, it was the Communist regime which confessed.

And the trial of the Prague regime has only begun.

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Seoul's Economy

Apart from many other points one could make about details of the article by Jonathan Power on South Korea (IHT, Nov. 1) and without any intention of downplaying the importance of the various other factors responsible for the economic development of South Korea, one must strongly underline what is stated just in passing: The enormous inflow of foreign capital in the 1960s "close to 30 percent of all investment."

Just imagine: If all developing countries today were to finance their investment in a South Korea, then current flows of foreign capital from all sources would have to double, supposedly including a doubling of development assistance. And this would still leave out the People's Republic of China, which is not included in World Bank and OECD statistics on which the calculation is based.

As current capital flows are distributed rather unevenly among recipient countries — in 1978, the five largest borrowers among non-OPEC developing countries accounted for 70 per cent in the international bond and Eurocurrency markets, for example — it is no surprise that South Korea stands not alone as a so-called success in economic development.

The cases of Brazil and Mexico, Malaysia and the Philippines, etc. Capital and economic policies both play a role. But capital may well be the more important element. Its availability has certainly worked wonders under all kinds of policies. Just look at Israel.

GERHARD G. THIERBACH, Geneva.

Formula for LDCs

The praise of Stephen Rosenfeld (IHT, Oct. 30) regarding Sir W. Arthur Lewis' formula for raising the living standards of less developed countries (LDCs) — "A Tug at Bootstrap of the Third World" — is very laudable.

Surely, emphasizing the importance of agriculture, deglamorizing industrialization and upholding trading among themselves would give a shot in the arm of the LDCs. But, can it possibly be achieved when it goes against the interests of the multinationals as far as agricultural commodities are concerned? Can they improve their miserable budgets with agriculture when the Soviet Union, the United States and other developed countries use every possible means to encourage the LDCs' governments to continue an ever ending competition for the buying of armaments that those poor nations really do not need?

On U.S. Candidates' Straws in the Wind

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — "At this point in time," as Richard Nixon used to say, the situation in the presidential election is "perfectly clear." All you have to do is read the papers and listen to the experts on radio and TV to know precisely who's ahead.

The latest Time Magazine poll shows that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's 33-point lead over President Carter in August has dropped to 10 points since the senator entered the race. It says the score among Democrats and independents now is 49 percent for Kennedy, 39 percent for Carter, and 12 percent undecided, presumably for the Pittsburgh Steelers of the National Football League.

On the other hand, as we say, the CBS-New York Times poll, taken about the same time, shows that Kennedy has a 54-22 lead over Carter, and with Mayor Jane Byrne of Chicago at his side in Boston, is likely to do very well in Cook County, unless, of course, she switches again, and he does very badly in down-state Illinois.

Straw Votes

All this is clarified or at least modified by the straw votes in Florida and Iowa, which proves that whenever Democrats are gathered together, particularly at chicken dinners, the president is the overwhelming favorite and Kennedy seems to be wasting his time.

On the Republican side, everything is equally clear: Ronald Reagan is so far ahead in the polls that it seems a pity for John Connally to spend all that energy and money to catch him. On the other hand, a great many Republican leaders keep saying, off the record of course, that Reagan is really a fading TV movie hero whose one-liners will last during the winter theater season, but won't bloom in the spring.

The competition among the other Republican candidates is a little more complicated. Howard Baker, the GOP leader in the Senate, George Bush of Texas out of Connecticut, and John Anderson of Illinois — probably the nicest man in the whole race — all have one thing in common.

They are suggesting that the over-the-hill gang of Reagan and Connally in the Republican Party would do, that the GOP, like the NFL Washington Redskins, needs to draft younger and more imaginative men who can get to the playoffs in the 1980s. This is not a popular notion in the Republican Party, which regards Baker, Bush and Anderson, not as serious presidential candidates, but as the best potential vice presidential team in many years.

Everybody Knew

Almost everybody in Washington knew what was going to happen when Baker announced in Washington that "I am a candidate for president of the United States." He was going to speak for the coming generation, for moderation, and world

sweep the other moderates from the race.

He did precisely the opposite. He was almost more hawkish than Connally and Reagan in his announcement. He tied his campaign not to the bipartisan foreign policy which, with his help, put over the Panama Canal treaty, but to the feat of Carter's strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union. He was going to "stand tall" against the Viet Union, he said, though he, rather short, and he painted a wistful picture of our country which promised to correct.

"America has lost its margin of error," he said. "Our superiority strategic arms used to give us a benefit of the doubt; but that superiority is gone. Our abundance energy used to give us the luxury time; but that abundance is gone. Our advantage in productivity used to give us certainty in the dollar; but that advantage is gone. Our confidence in the future used to give us the freedom to leave; but that confidence is gone."

Ah, the pity of it all! However having expressed all these unhappy thoughts, Baker then went to Mr. with 50 reporters on his plane were encouraged to believe that was going to win, but he lost Bush, who went back to Texas before the vote, and Baker was left to explain how, anyway, he had ahead of Reagan and Connally.

Nonsense

All this is important only if you try to make sense out of nonsense. Straw-polls are well named because straw blows away in the wind. A the popularity polls, while reasonably accurate at the end of presidential election campaigns, are ten misleading and highly inaccurate at the beginning.

"At this point in time," to tell that silly and repetitious straw polls and chicken dinner straw votes may make news but do not make sense. It is now a year before the final vote in presidential election of 1980.

A year before the last presidential election, Jimmy Carter was among the also-rans with less than 10 percent of the popularity vote. October of 1971, George McGovern ranked fourth among the Democratic candidates but was not named in 1972, and even Hubert Humphrey won the Democratic nomination in 1968, though he finished fourth in the popularity polls a year before.

So in the next few days, there will be formal "announcements" for presidency and a lot of hoopla on the television screens, but in the facts on the cost of living, the struggles for security in world are likely to be decisive.

In conclusion, "at this point in time," nothing is "perfectly clear." We are going through a phony exercise in political psychological warfare, and it is depressing only if you take it seriously.

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Letters

Mr. Rosenfeld is either very naive or he wants to make a lot of people think that Sir Arthur's formula can really be put into practice.

Madrid.

YUSTE MENZIES.

EEC and Antitrust

The article headlined "EEC Plans Antitrust Crackdown on State-Controlled Companies" (IHT, Oct. 25) might give the impression that the EEC Commission wishes to restrict the activities of the public sector. Our aim is in fact only to obtain greater transparency, with a view to ensuring that member states should not discriminate between public and private enterprise in granting aid to industry.

Far from reducing the importance of the public sector, one result of the action could well be to help public undertakings to obtain their financing on the same lines as the private sector, avoiding recourse to costly borrowing. No investigation of public companies is at present under way.

W. SCHIEDER, Director General for Competition, Commission of the European Communities.

Brussels.

View of SALT-2

Leslie Gelb undoubtedly intended to adduce an argument in favor of ratification by the Senate of SALT-2 (IHT, Oct. 17).

To me, it seems to have the opposite result. If, as he tells us, the Belgian foreign minister and other anonymous "West Europeans" consider nonratification of the treaty "confrontationalist," — read Russian — it can only be because it would deprive them of an advantage. Given our adversary relation-

ship, any advantage to the Soviet Union is a setback for the United States.

Mr. Gelb should also explain alleged demand of Western Europe that the United States "must have strong defense and must make continuing diplomatic effort to prove relations with the Soviet Union." But the strengthening Western defenses is precisely what is worsening relations with Moscow!

Furthermore, those "statesmen" must be excessively naive if they ally believe that being kind to Krenlin has the slightest influence on the hardboiled members of Politburo, as well as obscure if it does not realize its grand design. It is world hegemony, as the Chinese former allies, keep warning. Why otherwise would it be devoted scarce resources to increasing military superiority over a NA that has done nothing but reduce armaments for the last seven years since Nixon's famous detente?

Failure to "confront" the Soviet Union at long last would prove Western Europe is already "finlized" to a dangerous degree. As we hope we can still reverse the process.

F.C. NANC

Pollensa, Majorca.

Pope's Trip

Your contributor Conor O'Brien, writing on the pope's visit to Ireland and the United States has missed the point. The main objective of the papal travels is pastoral.

Mr. O'Brien appears to imagine that the pope's trip was of political nature, whereas the political content of it was really only the w

GABRIEL J. BYRN

Dublin.

Cardinals in Discord on Secrecy

Vatican Said to Put Deficit Near \$18 Million a Year

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 7 — The Vatican's financial deficit is close to \$18 million a year, a senior cardinal said yesterday after a financial report presented at the meeting of the College of Cardinals in session.

Cardinal Vagnoni, however, said the report showed only a small amount of deficit not previously shared with the other 15 members of the college. He said the deficit was not as large as the report indicated, but that the report was something less than the "knowledge" of which Pope Paul VI had spoken Monday in the meeting of the college. The report itself was not made public, but secrecy was reimposed.

Secrecy Discord

Agreements had developed among the cardinals on the secrecy of the report, but the report itself was not made public, but secrecy was reimposed.

Cardinal John Joseph Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, a close friend of the pope, reportedly said on Monday that all secrets were open. But the only agreement reached, in what was described as a 45-minute debate, was that the text of the pope's remarks.

That was made public yesterday about the long-awaited accounting of Vatican finances was the report required only a half to read. It was presented at the session by Cardinals Egon Ziegler, president of the Council of Economic Affairs of the See, and Giuseppe Caprio, president of the Administration of the Apostolic See.

A senior cardinal who spoke in general terms did so, said, only to discourage these Allow Visit

India by Tibetans

DELHI, Nov. 7 (AP) — has allowed eight Tibetans to visit relatives living in exile in a spokesman for the Dalai said yesterday. It was reported first time China has permitted visits.

Latest group, which arrived with, included two grandchildren — a man and woman in their 30s — and a great-grandchild then Dolma "Mary" Taring, of the book, "Daughter of the spokesman said.

more exaggerated reports of the Vatican's financial condition. Earlier estimates of the annual deficit had run as high as \$24 million. Cardinal Vagnoni is on record as forecasting an annual deficit of \$38 million by 1981.

No accurate overall budget figure has been released by the Vatican, but estimates are that the deficit is equal roughly to one-third of the budget. The deficit is covered in large part by offerings from dioceses around the world, according to a source here.

The secrecy on Vatican finance contrasts with the growing practice among the dioceses of the world to make full public financial disclosure.

Cardinal Timothy Manning, archbishop of Los Angeles, said yesterday that all of the corporations of his archdiocese are audited and that the audits are published in the archdiocesan newspaper. Cardinal Basil Hume, archbishop of Westminster and primate of England, routinely makes public the balance sheet of his archdiocese, and at least three other British dioceses do the same.

Embarrassing Question

There were indications yesterday that a debate followed the presentation of the financial report and another report dealing with the church in modern culture. The Rev. Romeo Panceri, Vatican press officer, said that about 15 cardinals spoke in an hour-long general debate.

The secrecy question seemed an embarrassment to many of the cardinals when they were questioned in the courtyard alongside St. Peter's Basilica as they emerged from the morning session.

"It's a lovely day," Cardinal John Francis Dearden, archbishop of Detroit and past president of the U.S. Conference of Bishops, said when asked about the information situation.

"All of the information will come from the Vatican press office," Cardinal Krol said, declining to comment on the reports that he had lost a move to open the meetings.

North American and Western European cardinals, under pressure to increase support of the Vatican, have indicated strong support for public disclosure of the Vatican's financial condition.

The meetings will continue Wednesday in separate language groups. A sixth language group, German, was added yesterday to English, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. The meeting of the cardinals is due to adjourn tomorrow or Friday.

— LOUIS B. FLEMING
© Los Angeles Times



RIVALS UNITED — Political rivals Franz Josef Strauss (left) and Helmut Kohl meet in Bonn Thursday to plan the opposition strategy for next year's elections. Mr. Strauss, leader of Christian Social Union, defeated Mr. Kohl, leader of Christian Democratic Union, in a vote in July to decide who would run against Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

S. Africa Tests Discount Recent Nuclear Explosion

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 7 (WP) — Tests for radioactive fallout by the South African Atomic Energy Board have produced no evidence of a recent atmospheric nuclear test near here as data from a U.S. intelligence satellite has suggested, a South African minister said last night.

A report from the board, which detailed its atmospheric testing procedures, said the tests concluded that it was "extremely unlikely" that a nuclear explosion had taken place. The report was conveyed today to all ambassadors of other states in South Africa, the minister of mines, F.W. de Klerk, said.

Mr. de Klerk offered no explanation why the board waited 12 days before releasing its report. The U.S. government confirmed on Oct. 25 that it was investigating the possibility that a nuclear explosion took place Sept. 22 in an area that includes South Africa.

Pretoria immediately responded by denying that it had set off a nuclear device. Nevertheless, there have been calls at the United Na-

tions for more information about South Africa's nuclear intentions as a result of the incident.

The report released yesterday said that the board has been making regular measurements of radioactive fallout over South Africa since 1965, with samples from a site near Cape Town and from its nuclear research complex at Peinababa near Pretoria.

"Samples collected up to the 22d of October in both Cape Town and Peinababa and subsequently analyzed show no trace of fresh fission products whatsoever," the report said. "In the absence of this tell-tale evidence it is considered most unlikely that an atmospheric nuclear test has recently been conducted in this region."

French Nuclear Fueling

VALENCE, France, Nov. 7 (AP) — The fueling of a controversial nuclear power reactor at Tricastin went ahead today despite a strike, the state-owned electricity authority said. The fueling, which started yesterday, will take two weeks.

Navarre Identity Problem May Add to Basque Issue

By James M. Markham

PAMPLONA, Spain (NYT) — In the combustible Basque region, the province of Navarre could be the tinderbox. On Oct. 25, voters in the provinces of Guipuzcoa, Alava and Vizcaya approved the formation of a new Basque government, which will begin to assume control over education, broadcasting, some taxes and the police.

But the 510,000 people of what was once the kingdom of Navarre were not involved in the referendum and must still decide whether they are to be Basque, Navarrese or something else.

"I feel myself to be wholly Navarrese, and, at the same time, proudly Basque," said Carlos Garaicoetxea, a centrist who is expected to be the first president of the Basque government, but who could not vote since he is a native of Pamplona.

Jaime Ignacio del Burgo, president of Navarre's provincial administration, said: "The difference between Garaicoetxea and me is that while he is starting to put together a government, I am already running one. Navarre has a standard of efficiency that is very high. This is our great secret of success."

Basque Nation

In the vision of Basque nationalists, the Basque nation, or Euzkadi, consists of the four heavily Basque provinces of northern Spain and a county of southern France. Navarre has only a fifth of the population of the Spanish Basque zone, but its 4,000 square miles are more than half its potential territory.

Mr. Del Burgo, a supporter of Premier Adolfo Suarez, advocates keeping Navarre out of the Basque entity that is coming into being and favors expanding the tax and home-rule privileges that the province has had since 1841.

The question of Navarre's identity has made it a battleground in the past, and the last four years of open politics have radicalized the electorate. To the right of the government party is the Union of the People of Navarre, which opposes what it calls the "annexation" of the prosperous and fertile province by the new Basque government.

"Navarre will be the next target of the terrorist organization ETA," said Jesus Aizpuru, a rightist leader and wealthy industrialist, who like others has a lot to lose by integration. "But I am not afraid that we will become another Ulster. Obviously, we do not have machine guns to use against ETA, but if it came to the point where we needed them, the Spanish Army would have to defend us."

But ETA — the initials stand for the Basque words meaning Basque nation and freedom — has already struck repeatedly in Navarre,

though not as often as in Guipuzcoa or Vizcaya. The separatist above-ground political arm, Herri Batasuna, ran strongly in municipal balloting last April and in the vote for Navarre's 70-member Parliament, where it finished fourth.

"We don't accept the definition of the Basque country by votes or balloting," said Inaki Aldekoa, a Herri Batasuna leader, speaking at party headquarters in Pamplona's old quarter. "Euzkadi is a nation that has rights that cannot be forfeited or decided by voting."

The statute negotiated this summer between Premier Suarez and Mr. Garaicoetxea, leader of the centrist Basque Nationalist Party, envisions the possible inclusion of Na-

varre in the Basque region through a complicated series of steps, among them a referendum here. The referendum must first be approved by Navarre's unique provincial Parliament, which has a Socialist president. The Socialists, who once appeared inclined to integration, are now tilting in the other direction.

Endemic Violence

One reason for what some sense is a shift of opinion away from integration is the spectacle of endemic violence in such Basque cities as Bilbao and San Sebastian, a flight of capital and capitalists, a crisis in the heavy industries of Vizcaya and, as a result, rising unemployment in

the three provinces that will shortly form the new region. "I would like to see a referendum in Navarre tomorrow," said Angel Lasuncion Goni, a government member of the Navarre Parliament, "and 80 or 90 percent of the people would vote no."

Opinion polls suggest that the vote would be closer, with the northern part of Navarre, which nestles in the foothills of the Pyrenees, largely favoring integration and the south, where little Basque is spoken, opposing it. The verdict, most agree, will depend on how successfully Mr. Garaicoetxea and his new Basque government come to grips with the ETA and an economic crisis.

Of £2.7 Million in Foreign-Language Broadcasting

U.K. Pressured to Reject Cuts for BBC

By Elaine Davenport

LONDON, Nov. 7 (IHT) — The government's proposed plan to cut £2.7 million from the British Broadcasting Corporation's £43-million foreign-broadcast budget is encountering ever stronger opposition — from the BBC and from a growing number of Conservative members of Parliament.

First 100, and now about 130 members, the majority of them Conservatives, have signed a motion condemning the cuts, which BBC Chairman Sir Michael Swann has said would "wipe out Britain as an external broadcaster to be taken seriously."

Led by Julian Critchley, the Parliament members are trying to persuade Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet to withdraw or amend the proposal. Some are confident that a face-saving announcement that would in effect eliminate the cuts will come soon.

The proposed cuts are for programming in French (to France and

Africa), Italian, Greek, Turkish, Maltese, Burmese and Spanish (to Spain but not Latin America). The BBC would be left providing 31 language services compared to 60 from the United States and 85 from the Soviet Union. Weekly broadcasting hours would be cut from 711 to 627, affecting five million regular listeners in Europe.

Sir Michael has said that the cuts would put Britain on a par with Egypt and behind Albania and North Korea in the world broadcasting league. It is the prospect of such a loss of image that has angered parliamentarians.

The BBC has feared that Mrs. Thatcher might be unable to back down for fear of damaging government credibility after dramatic public-spending cuts that were announced last week. Included was the £2.7-million cut in the subsidy the Foreign Office provides for BBC foreign-language broadcasts.

The basic English-language service worldwide would not be affected, although Sir Michael has said that because the cuts would change the nature of external services, they eventually would undermine the world service's reputation and quality.

The government has argued that the £2.7 million has already been reduced from £4 million.

But critics say that £2.7 million is a pittance (one newspaper calculated it to be worth a mile and a half of roadway) and that the plan is "extremely short-sighted" — especially now, the BBC points out, when Britain needs maximum cooperation from its EEC and NATO partners.

Derek Ezra, chairman of the European Trade Committee of the British Overseas Trade Board, said in a letter to The Guardian today

that "at a time when a positive trade balance is more important than ever to Britain, it seems ill-advised to cut out broadcasting in a number of key European languages," because it is "an invaluable medium for explaining industrial and technical developments to Britain and drawing attention to trading opportunities."

There is almost certainly a House of Commons majority against the cuts, but the more it becomes a political issue, the more Conservative may have to buy the party line. The BBC hopes the cuts will be seen as a nonpartisan issue so that Conservatives could vote freely against them.

Arab News Media Cut Cairo Links

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Representatives of 16 Arab news agencies decided at a meeting in Kuwait last night to cancel all agreements with Egypt's Middle East News Agency as part of Arab sanctions against the regime of President Anwar Sadat, sources said today.

The conferees, members of the Beirut-based Federation of Arab News Agencies, came from Kuwait, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen, Southern Yemen, Mauritania, Eritrea and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The decision was taken by the organization's general assembly following a recommendation issued in May by the general secretariat of the federation and calling for a boycott of the Egyptian news agency on charges of spreading "Zionist propaganda" after Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in 1978 and the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

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As the environment that surrounds us changes, problems that were once theoretical, start to become real. And naturally, this makes all of us take a fresh and more critical view of this environment. One way this shows itself is in a growing concern for quality rather than mere quantity. Another, is in the growth of individualism that no longer finds satisfaction with mass produced solutions.

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The London Stage

Delightful Eliza Sparks 'Lady' Revival

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Nov. 7 (IHT) — First Lady Eliza, then just "Liza," until somebody pointed out that Rex Harrison as "Liza" might look a little bit like the poster, originally it was to have been Burton and not Loewe but Burton came. On the first night of the pre-broadway tour, Harrison all but disappeared to appear on the ground that he had not yet been introduced to the orchestra.

Mary Martin, bearing the first version of the final version among them, "The Street Where I Live" and "I Could Have Told You All Night" turned to the authors and said, "Ob my poor darling, you've lost all your talent." On the night of the Broadway premiere, director Moss Hart thought they had a disaster and Frederick Loewe was still wishing they'd called the show "Fanny."

By 1965, nine years after the premiere, the combined revival of "My Fair Lady" as a show, a film and as an LP was up to \$300 million.

Now, 20 years after its London opening at the Drury Lane, "My Fair Lady" is back in the West End to judge by the queues that have been forming down the Strand, the Adelphi is unlikely to be looking for another tenant until well into the 1980s, by which time Harrison promises to be back in the show at the Palladium. Not that any of this is altogether surprising: "My Fair Lady" is played regularly on second-trunk tours of America.

On Broadway last year Ian Richardson of the Royal Shakespeare Company was to be seen as Higgins. In the repertoire of German state theaters "My Fair Lady" plays 500 performances a year, and prior to the current revival I last saw the show in Leningrad, where it is also on almost permanent display.

It is therefore a little late in the day for much of a discussion of the merits or demerits of the "Lady," like "The Merry Widow," it is one of our lives and likely to remain that way.

The present production, by Robin Midgley and superbly choreographed by Gillian Lynne, was orig-

inally put together with a hefty Arts Council subsidy in return for a long regional tour. The cast of 50, working in sets and costumes by Tim Goodchild and Adrian Vaux, which manage to banish Beatrice memories by simply not evoking them, treats the show with an appealing mixture of reverence and originality. Thus Peter Baylis, as an amazingly young Doolittle, plays the low-life scenes as if taking part in an extended ITV beer commercial and yet manages to situate his two big numbers more firmly in his Victorian music-hall tradition than ever before.

Similarly, Tony Britton (who has himself been playing Higgins for several years both here and in Australia) avoids all traces of Harrison, owns at once bricker, less mannered, and less touching. When the show goes back to its Shavian roots, especially in the last 30 minutes and in Higgins' earlier linguistic diatribes, the present company is at its weakest and Britton is decidedly light-weight. But when, as for the vast majority of the scenes and the numbers, they are dealing with Lerner's own quixotic brand of Shavian pastiche then they are a total corporate joy.

True, I don't see in Liz Robertson the blazing stardom that many of my colleagues have discerned. But she is a charming and eminently presentable Eliza, if anything a little too clean at the outset for Higgins' transformation scenes. This, let's face it, is Cinderella by any other name, and among the incidental delights of the present production is the best Colored Pickering (from Richard Caldicott) I have ever seen.

At Wyndham's Theatre, Brian Thompson's "Tisboo" is a late entry into Simon Gray/Alan Bennett country and (though none the worse for that) ends up looking rather too like a low-key regional rerun of "Bridley." The central figure here is Al McQueen as a cold-cure salesman, on the verge of a breakthrough, thwarted by various private and professional archetypes whose interruptions form the basis for a series of interconnecting duologues.

There is the militant unionist (Tony Selby), the smoothie principal (Geoffrey Palmer), and a couple of research assistants (Diane Bull and Penelope Wilton) and through them all Thompson seems intent on jockey reflections of a nation crumbling into collapse.

Heartbreak House has become a derelict laboratory full of rabbit droppings and we are going out, it would seem, not with a murmur but with a squeak. As an hour of television, "Tisboo" would have worked

fine, as two hours of live drama it looks a little threadbare.

The good news is that Pamela Fielding is in cabaret at the hand-some Studio theatre within the new Lyric Theatre. Hammersmith, the bad news is that, with all of Cole Porter and Sondheim and Coward and Broadway to lift her material from, she has chosen a selection of leftover 1950s revue rubbish presumably on the assumption that it is more fun to try rescuing bad material than to celebrate the good and the great.

When suddenly, and all too late in the evening, she starts doing a classic like Peggy Lee's "Is That All There Is?" you begin to realize how marvelous this evening could have been; as it is, you are left with the sight of one of the great postwar cabaret stars Britain has achieved, a lady situated almost exactly halfway from Joan Greenwood to an as-yet-undiscovered muppet, sinking gently in the kind of instantly forgettable songs and sketches that "Beyond the Fringe" was built to destroy.

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Eliza (Liz Robertson) and Higgins (Tony Britton).

Theater in Paris

Madeleine Renaud Appealing in Kopit's 'Wings'

By Thomas Quinn Currier

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT) — Arthur Kopit's "Wings," a play of the contemporary American "rich" school, opens with an elderly woman quietly reading as a clock chimes ominously. There is a shattering explosion. She falls from her chair to the floor. She has suffered a cerebral stroke.

Deprived of speech, she is transported to a hospital and remains in a semi-coma, vaguely suspecting the attendants and other patients of being dangerous enemies. As she slowly regains full consciousness, her terror abates and, though still dumb, she partially readjusts herself. Her recovery is lengthy but apparently complete. She hesitatingly begins to speak again and returns to the land of the living.

Kopit's play is a clinical case history and seems to have been devised for television, with its necessary accessories: noises — "off" and "on."

dependence on effects of all sorts, and its mechanical tenor. The Theatre d'Orsay company has met these requirements with a technically excellent production that Claude Regy has directed. Pace has supplied a twilight sleep decor and Bernard Parmegiani the sound and musical elements. There is a trio of physicians and in the hospital corridors nurses and patients appear to swarm, but despite this background bustle it is a one-woman show, concentrating on the victim of traumatic shock.

Madeleine Renaud is a superb actress. She has metamorphosed the stricken woman into her own personality, endowing her in the process with a lovely gentleness and exquisite sensibility. Judging from Mathieu Galey's translation, Kopit may have intended a colder, less personalized interpretation. But he is in luck to have Mme. Renaud. She has transformed his "case" into a vulnerable, appealing human

being. She plays deliberately for sympathy and to this her audience responds.

In point of fact, she is giving a performance almost identical to those she gave in "Harold and Maude." It is the more Mother March than a page out of a scientific journal. Perhaps, but this is to the artistic advantage. Laurence Bourdais as the instructress who teaches the ailing woman to speak again and the others enter smoothly into the general picture.

That estimable actor, Pierre Dux, has played with distinction many of the great classic roles. He was long an honored ornament of the Comedie Francaise. His Malvolio and Cyrano glow to memory and in the commercial theater he has had countless triumphs, including a long run in "Patate."

Like all creative actors he is anxious to broaden his repertory and is evidently more drawn by parts than by plays. At the Theatre he is to be found in something weirdly alien that Raymond Rouleau has adapted from an American one-act play by Herb Gardner and given the fragrant title, "La Fraicheur de L'Amor." It was probably inspired by Montague Glass' "Potash and Perlmutter," but it is minus the comic juices of that inimitable hu-

Jazz
The Dreams of Bassist Charlie Haden

By Michael Zwernin

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT) — Charlie Haden was playing with a band called Old and New Dreams in Turin one night when an elderly Italian came backstage during intermission. "You have a beautiful hand," he said, "but you only play new dreams."

Haden is a dreamer; a sort of man who can say, "It's more important to me to be a good person than anything else" without it sounding phony or like a cliché. He gives the impression that he is trying to be a good person. He's vulnerable, not fit for a rat race. His old dreams were not always sweet.

The "real" world is not an easy place for Charlie Haden. He has had repeated hard-drug problems. What is it about show business that tends to lead to hard drugs?

It's partly the life and partly something in the kind of person that wants that life. These people often have ego problems, they are immature. There are millions of people walking around the Champs-

Elysees and Fifth Avenue and they have lots of problems but they're not using dope. They've learned to conduct their lives in an adult way, to take responsibility and make decisions.

He has spent years in drug rehabilitation centers. He came out of one not long ago. What he's saying is a product of countless hours of therapy. "But the majority of people who use opium derivatives are poor people, blacks in ghettos for example. It's the only way they can go on vacation."

Born in Shenandoah, Iowa, he came east with Ornette Coleman in the late '50s and was hailed as one of the strongest in what was a strong generation of young bassists. His Liberation Music Orchestra was one of the few ties between jazz and the radical student movement in the '60s. The Orchestra long played won many international awards. He played (with Cato Barbieri) on the sound track of "Last Tango in Paris," he and Keith Jarrett have had a long and close association, he works with Old and New Dreams (Don Cherry, trumpet; Dewey Redman, saxophone; Ed Blackwell, drums) and is currently touring Europe with Egberto Gismonti and Jan Garbarek in an all-star trio sponsored by ECM records.

"The only time I'm really at peace is when I play music," he said. "I'm sure of music. Not that the sureness makes it easy. Playing music is an emotional drain. It's just that I'd like to reach the level of purity I reach when I play in the rest of my life, but it's tough."

Threading His Way
Fragile describes him perhaps more accurately than vulnerable. He seems to be barely threading his way between the speed, noise and alienation of the modern world without cracking. He walks slowly, leaning slightly forward, as if ready to break a fall. Recently, he moved to Los Angeles to be near his estranged wife and their four children (including triplet girls).

"The values there are totally materialistic," he said of Los Angeles. "It has nothing to do with being a good person anymore, or about having human values. All the musicians out there care about is how many records they can make and with who, how much publicity they can get. How much money they make. That's sad. I feel it's the responsibility of every artist to raise the quality of life through his art. I can see through my kids how the negative values become implanted, by what they say when they come home from school. I would like my kids to see a better world."

Does he ever play music he doesn't like for money?

"When I rejoined Ornette in 1966, I wasn't making much money, so my wife went to work for the New York City Welfare Department. She used to go to Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant and come back in tears. It was so futile, I figured I should help her so I bought an electric bass, joined Radio Registry (a hooking service for musicians) and started doing commercials. Then I started coming home in the same state as my wife. I felt like I was aiding and abetting the enemy, helping the people who are destroying our values, every time I made a TV commercial that added to the negative conditioning process of kids. So I sold my electric bass and got out of Radio Registry and never did that again."

"I've tried to figure out the rationalizations of people who play dishonest music. I stopped trying because I was spending too much time at it. It's complex, but one thing is clear: the temptation to play with a certain lifestyle in which they feel they have to surround themselves with things to feel complete. They get trapped by it."

"I was talking to Ornette in New York the other night, and he said: 'It's really amazing that we made it this far in one piece.'"

Haden-Garbarek-Gismonti (Old and New Dreams, Nov. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,

12 Month		Stock	Sta.		Close		Chgs		
High	Low	Div. in 1	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quar.	Close

12 Month Stock		Div.		Yld.		P/E		100s.		High		Low		Quot.		Close		Prev	
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Continued on Page 12

Booms
Solve
Problems

AP/Photo

Dollar Off Sharply; Gold Rises \$11.50

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold rose \$11.50 an ounce today to \$395.25 and the dollar weakened sharply against all major currencies except the yen and the mark.

The dollar fell nearly 3 cents against the yen and 2 cents against the mark in a nervous and confused market that was awash with reports and denials of a cutoff of Iranian oil exports. Sterling also was buoyant on growing market sentiment that U.K. interest rates are bound to move higher in the near future.

According to dealers, attention in the foreign exchange market was focused almost exclusively today on reports on the political and economic situation in Iran. In particular, the market mirrored fears of an armed threat by Iran's leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, to end exports to the United States unless that country turns over the all-shah to Iran.

In general, however, the dollar firmed and sterling gained on reports that Iran might end, at least temporarily, oil exports and upset the delicate balance in the oil market's supply and demand. There appeared to be a growing conviction in the market that, for whatever reason, oil is no longer being sold at Iran's main port at Kharg Island.

Gold dealers said the day's early gold sale by the International Monetary Fund was not a factor, especially since it was felt to be a small amount.

Prices for all oil products on the London spot market rose sharply today and spot crude oil firmed in response to the situation in Iran.

European users, continuing to bid up oil products, paid up to \$5 per metric ton, FOB Rotterdam, today for gas oil in heating oil. Sources said the products were sold at about \$35 per metric ton. The buyers were said to be Western distributors, but numerous traders and professional dealers in the market as well.

The crude market, Arab light, marker crude, was quoted in London at \$39 per barrel or tender and from yesterday's range of \$36 to \$39.

The Iranian situation was considered "very dangerous," not so much the U.S. oil and product supply but for the stability of the OPEC pricing structure, one source commented. The uncertainty aggravating the usual speculation-taking that was having the greatest impact on the product.

Analysts noted the fear was not Tehran might cut off oil supplies to the United States, Iranian presumably would be shipped where, facing other oil for the market. The price was, they said, that all Iranian shipments would end, quickly throwing global oil and demand out of balance.

Crude, West German-grade oil was being offered at \$400 a ton, up from \$375 on Friday. A price of naphtha meanwhile was bid at \$362 on today compared \$347 three days earlier.

U.S. oil company demand was a factor behind the upward price movement. One trader also noted that the "few big independent dealers in Rotterdam" with oil supplies of gasoline were "winging out on sales" as prices continued to firm.

Company Reports

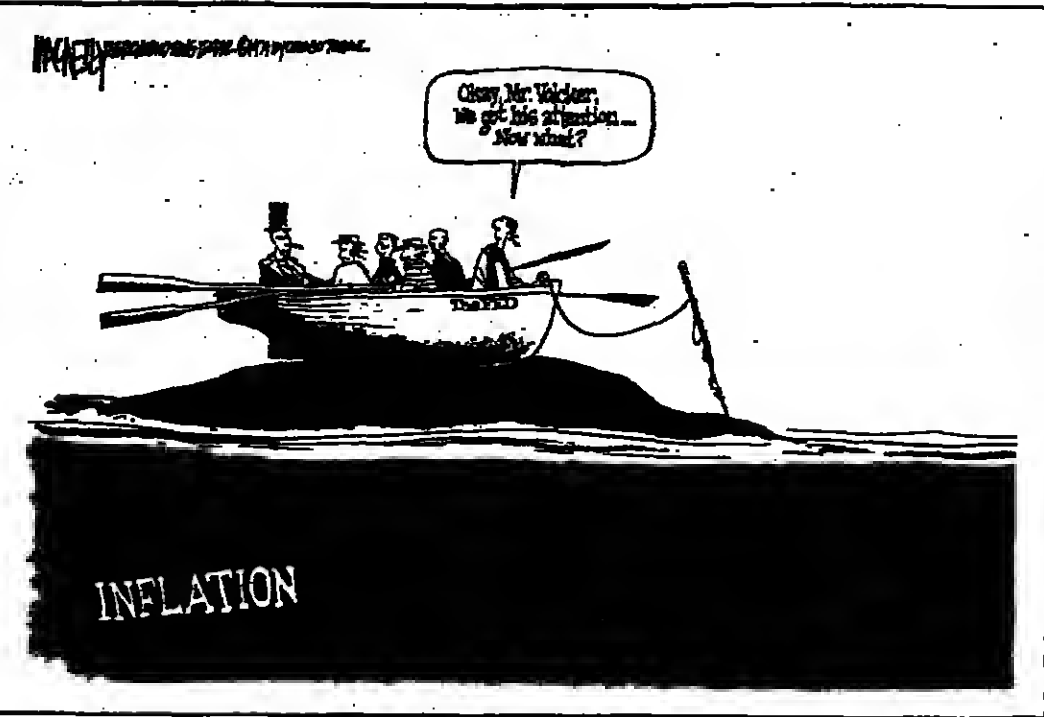
Revenues, Profits in Millions
Most currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Company	1978	1979
Japan		
Yokohama Specie & Bank	307,778	316,973
Profit	4,378	1,625
Share	—	1.29
United States		
Grumman		
Revenue	351.7	339.1
Profit	5.66	3.34
Share	0.60	0.44
Revenue	1,060	1,120
Profit	12.49	15.99
Share	1.40	1.96

A Correction

Earnings that appeared in the IHT Nov. 6 under the name of Coca Cola were incorrect. These are the correct figures:

Company	1978	1979
United States		
Coca Cola		
Revenue	1,330	3,260
Profit	122.17	107.24
Share	0.99	0.87
Revenue	3,710	3,260
Profit	330.98	292.15
Share	2.68	2.37



Economic News Analysis 'Volcker Era' Fraught With Uncertainty

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — Most of the criticism of the Federal Reserve's new monetary system has been muted, while the kudos — especially from abroad — have been extravagant. Thus, on balance, the monetary policy of what has already come to be known as "the Volcker era" has met with praise, even though it has produced chaotic effects in financial markets, and the end result of "the Volcker era" is far from clear.

In general, those approving of the Fed's unprecedented actions on Oct. 6 see them as necessary to control inflation, stabilize the dollar in foreign exchange markets, and put a brake on excessive bank-credit expansion.

The pro-Volcker view is that, for too long, the United States has been conducting what essentially was an easy-money policy, disguised somewhat by high interest rates. Because no one was doing anything to control inflation, both business and consumers had the right to expect prices to continue to go up. That being the case, why not borrow money — even at higher rates — and pay it back later in even cheaper dollars?

"For the United States," former Ford administration economist Alan Greenspan told a congressional committee, "there is little leeway for policy maneuvering in the monetary area... the problems reflect earlier inflationary pressures. Unless and until we can reverse them, a restoration of balance in our economy will remain elusive."

Down dead, liberal economists feared the consequences of the Fed's new policy on the economy. But the better known among them kept mostly silent. Lesser-known figures have not. Professor Leonard Rapping of the University of Massachusetts, in a letter to the New York Times (Oct. 28), said:

"Regrettably, our central bank has only the equivalent of nuclear weapons in its arsenal for controlling inflation." In the same edition, Edward Ross, senior consultant for Venture Development of Wellesley, Mass., noted the "fallacy" holding that "good old-fashioned recessions" will cure inflation. The downturns of 1958, 1970, 1974, and 1979 (and that is all of them in the past 25 years) were accompanied by sharp increases, not decreases, in the rate of inflation, he points out.

The veteran economist Leon Keyserling, chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, makes similar points in a new study of events over the past 60 years. He warns that money crunches inspired by the Fed produce "economic stagnation and recession," rather than recovery.

Privately, both Treasury Secretary William Miller and Economic Council Chairman Charles Schultz initially opposed the Fed's new emphasis on money-supply targets (although will support monetary policy made tougher by more traditional means).

Critics Rising
But the play was out of their hands. Having failed to evolve any national economic policy themselves, Mr. Carter's advisers abdicated leadership to Mr. Volcker. Any public disagreement with the Fed, they feared, could have precipitated an immediate worldwide financial crisis, starting with a panic flight from the dollar.

But the intimidation will wear off. The critics will become more articulate. Already there are signs that the political urgencies are persuading Cabinet members to voice some doubts.

The Fed's own credibility, in passing, received a major blow from two mistakes in counting the money supply in two consecutive weeks ending Oct. 3 and 10. In that period, the Fed published reports on the money supply that were off by \$3.8 billion.

The Fed says that its operations were unaffected by these monumental goofs. But it is enough to make one wonder about any policy so heavily dependent on a single indicator of what is going on in a complex economy.

The test for Fed policy ought to center on whether it brings inflation under control, and at what cost.

French Budget Deficit
PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — The French government today said it approved a supplementary 1979 budget which brings the year's deficit to 34.8 billion francs (about \$8.3 billion), or less than 2 percent of the country's gross domestic product, up from an initial forecast of a 15.8-billion-franc shortfall. The increase covers a series of additional credits for economic support and social measures announced during the year, a government spokesman said.

Mr. Patrick Vander Elst has been appointed Managing Director of Marine Midland Limited. Mr. Vander Elst was formerly Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Intercontinental-Bank S.A., Paris.

Chase Raises Prime to 15 1/2% Dow Index Sets New 1979 Low

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — Battered by events in Iran and a rise by Chase Manhattan Bank in its prime lending rate, prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply today in active trading.

Analysis said the lack of clear information about the flow of oil from Iranian ports and the safety of hostages held in the U.S. embassy in Tehran kept prices under pressure.

Chase Manhattan Bank raised its prime lending rate a quarter point to a record 15 1/2 percent from the industry-wide 15 1/4 percent, possibly signaling another round of interest rate increases. The move was not followed by any other banks.

House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., criticized Chase Manhattan's move, saying it goes against prevailing attitudes. He cited the action last week by Citibank which refrained from raising its prime although its formula called for an increase.

Rep. Reuss said the increase "is particularly disturbing in view of the decline of the federal funds rate," which dropped from an average of 15.6 percent last week to 13.6 percent on Monday and 14.6 percent yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 9.81 to 796.67, its lowest level since late December, 1978, and declines paced advances 1,267 to 2,74 as volume expanded to 30.83 million shares from yesterday's 18.3 million. Shares of the oil industry were particularly hard hit.

After the market closed, the Treasury said its auction of \$2 billion of 167-day cash management bills resulted in an average effective yield of 12.583 percent with a range of 12.535 to 12.65 percent.

Glamorous and blue chips lost ground.

Amex Inc. lost 1/2 to 37 1/2. It expects its planned acquisition of Romano Resources may not take place before mid-January. Rosario lost 1/2.

Volume leader general public utilities lost 3/4 to 7 1/4. A block of 247,000 shares traded at 7 1/4 and another of 30,000 at 7 1/4.

U.S. Steel, second most-active place, fell 1/4 to 19 1/4 after hitting a new low for the year of 19. A block of 250,000 shares moved at 19.

Ashtland Oil was a standout, climbing five to 38 1/4. It raised its quarterly dividend to 53 cents from 50. Its directors also authorized the company to buy up to 5 million common shares in exchange for new preferred stock and debentures.

Columbia Pictures added 1/4. The company said Kirk Kerkorian, holder of about 25 percent of the company's shares, has indicated he would be willing to consider favorably a tender offer for 51 percent of Columbia's outstanding shares.

Miller: Salvaging Chrysler Saves U.S. \$2.75 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — Chrysler Finance Corp., the automaker's profitable finance unit, will have to be carefully considered because that unit is Chrysler's main market penetration asset. He said the finance holding could be sold with conditions that would guarantee that it remain completely accessible to Chrysler.

He said at this point there is not enough legislative time to consider every detail of the company's management and production operations. But he said that if the legislation is not passed this year there probably would not be a chance to consider it next year since the company would likely go under.

Mr. Miller painted a gloomy picture on the effects of a possible Chrysler bankruptcy.

He said the administration has estimated that the federal cost of a bankruptcy would be at least \$2.75 billion in 1980 and 1981 to cover loss of revenues, unemployment claims, welfare costs and other incidental costs.

Damage to Midwest
Furthermore, Mr. Miller said, the economies of some Midwestern localities — particularly the state of Michigan and Detroit — would be seriously damaged by a failure.

Mr. Miller also said that a Chrysler failure would have "important, negative effects" on the United States' trade balance — possibly as much as \$2 billion by the end of 1981.

Before Mr. Miller spoke, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., said the government's loan guarantee program must include an employee stock-ownership plan in order to win his support.

Mr. Miller responded that the administration does not favor such a plan because "to do so would infringe on the collective bargaining process, among other things."

No Windfalls
"At the moment, I've not decided whether financial aid should be given," Sen. Long said, but added Congress "should not go along [with] providing a windfall benefit for that corporation's shareholders."

"We should require that Chrysler provide an employee stock-ownership plan," he said, telling the subcommittee such a program was not inflationary.

"When the government comes up asking for taxpayers' money... they've got to have employees in on the deal," he said.

House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., has said he opposes President Carter's loan guarantee plan, but will not try to block the legislation from reaching the full House.

Rep. Reuss said any government aid for the firm should be tied to its production of highly fuel-efficient cars, mass transit buses and rail vehicles.

By Fed's Policy Shift
Survey Finds Borrowing Plans Cooled

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — Demand for the commercial and industrial loans provided by banks continues to ease, but there is evidence that the Federal Reserve Board's new monetary policy is already tempering corporate borrowing intentions.

This evidence has emerged from the findings of the latest poll of 400 chief financial officers by Robert Albertson, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Smith. Albertson surveys the corporate money men at six-month intervals.

This time, the officers had his questionnaire the first business day after the Fed's Oct. 6 policy changes that raised interest rates, imposed more reserve requirements on banks and switched the Fed's focus toward tighter control of money availability.

As it happened, all this combined to yield the analyst a decidedly split response as about 200 survey results were being received mid-October.

Strong First Half
"The early results indicated excessively strong first half 1980 borrowing intentions," he says. "These were received from those responding in the first week after the Federal Reserve's package." Among the first 100 corporations responding that week, 59 said they expected to increase their borrowings in next year's first half and only 18 expected to reduce them, for a rather hefty net increase of 41.

But there was a complete reversal in the next week's responses. "Only a net 12 percent of these expected to increase their borrowings," says Mr. Albertson. By the time these executives replied, they had been able to digest a sharp increase in the prime, or minimum, lending rate of banks and large declines in the stock and bond markets.

"Assuming that the second week respondents had more fully analyzed the events impacting the credit markets," Mr. Albertson says, "the net 12 percent is probably more representative of the future trend for business credit demand."

"This might best be extrapolated as a 5 to 10 percent year-over-year gain for commercial and industrial loans during the first half of 1980, not much higher than current levels. It's reasonable to conclude first half business loan growth will be moderate, at best, and that the reaction of chief financial officers was consistent with the Fed's intentions."

Mr. Albertson has little doubt that the largest companies — be they 400 of the largest 1,000 — can scale back their borrowing plans, as indicated, and he believes that this may well make a business borrowing panic unlikely over the next few months. "The only question mark is the middle-market [medium-sized] corporation," he says. "Demand in this sector could still provide a tight-credit situation."

The Smith Barney surveys, conducted twice a year over the past four years, are intended as a gauge of corporate borrowing sentiment rather than as a hard-and-fast compilation of future loan demand.

The survey also indicates that among businesses planning to expand their bank borrowings, 40 percent expect a peak in loan demand in the third quarter of 1980, another 25 percent do not foresee a peak until late 1981 and 35 percent do not expect any slackening until after 1981.

The survey also indicated that the changes in Fed policy have not materially affected corporate plans to arrange long-term financing, even though some companies said current interest rates have had a restraining effect on their timing.

CALL YOUR BOSS IN BOSTON AFTER YOU READ THIS AD.

Doing business by phone is smart. You can tell your boss what's happening when it's happening. And you won't have to wait a day to come to a meeting of the minds.

But before you place that call, check to see whether your hotel has Telephon — a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer international dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and ask your boss to call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge will be small. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars on your office phone bill. Surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal. At the post office and other telephone centers — no surcharge at all.

Now, call your boss. And when you tell him how you did it, he'll think you're smart.

Bell System

*No U.S. credit card calls from Germany or Portugal

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

November 7, 1979

Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1M. 13.15/16	8.8%	3M. 13.15/16	8.8%	6M. 13.15/16	8.8%
1M. 13.15/16	8.8%	3M. 13.15/16	8.8%	6M. 13.15/16	8.8%
1M. 13.15/16	8.8%	3M. 13.15/16	8.8%	6M. 13.15/16	8.8%
1M. 13.15/16	8.8%	3M. 13.15/16	8.8%	6M. 13.15/16	8.8%

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, November 7, 1979

Bond	Price	Bond	Price	Bond	Price
Alcoa 1980	95 1/2	Alcoa 1981	95 1/2	Alcoa 1982	95 1/2
Alcoa 1983	95 1/2	Alcoa 1984	95 1/2	Alcoa 1985	95 1/2
Alcoa 1986	95 1/2	Alcoa 1987	95 1/2	Alcoa 1988	95 1/2
Alcoa 1989	95 1/2	Alcoa 1990	95 1/2	Alcoa 1991	95 1/2

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, November 7, 1979

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
AAVE	10 1/2	AAVE	10 1/2	AAVE	10 1/2
AAVE	10 1/2	AAVE	10 1/2	AAVE	10 1/2
AAVE	10 1/2	AAVE	10 1/2	AAVE	10 1/2
AAVE	10 1/2	AAVE	10 1/2	AAVE	10 1/2

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

November 7, 1979

Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price
1st Canadian Fund	10.15	1st Canadian Fund	10.15	1st Canadian Fund	10.15
1st Canadian Fund	10.15	1st Canadian Fund	10.15	1st Canadian Fund	10.15
1st Canadian Fund	10.15	1st Canadian Fund	10.15	1st Canadian Fund	10.15
1st Canadian Fund	10.15	1st Canadian Fund	10.15	1st Canadian Fund	10.15

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 6, 1979

Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Price	Market	Price	Market	Price
Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, November 6, 1979

Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00

European Gold Markets

November 7, 1979

Gold	Price	Gold	Price	Gold	Price
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00

Canadian Indexes

November 7, 1979

Index	Value	Index	Value	Index	Value
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00

Belgium Jobless Rises

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (Reuters) — Unemployment in Belgium rose to 7.2 percent of the workforce in October from 6.9 percent in September, and was up from the year-earlier 6.9 percent at 296,114 persons, the Labor Office reported today.

International Stock Indexes

November 7, 1979

Index	Value	Index	Value	Index	Value
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 7, 1979's closing international bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These do not take into account bank service charges.

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00	1000000000	100.00

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[illegible]

Copper	25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Dec	93.40	94.60	93.16	94.50	+1.1

Jan	94.60	94.80	94.60	94.70	+1.0
Mar	94.30	95.20	94.00	95.00	+0.7
May	94.20	95.80	94.45	95.90	+0.4

Soyles Tues. 30.292.

Total open interest Tues. 182,569, or 2,204 from Mon.

Est. sales \$533; soles Tues. 6.189.

Total open interest Tues. 27,225, or 292 from Mon.

SOYBEANS

100 bu. dollars per bush.

Nov 6.64 6.67 6.67 6.64 +.004

Dec 6.65 6.68 6.67 6.65 +.01

Jan 6.66 6.72 6.69 6.66 +.01

Mar 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 +.01

May 7.25 7.25 7.25 7.25 +.01

Jul 7.35 7.35 7.35 7.35 +.009

Sep 7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40 +.01

Nov 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 +.01

SOYBEAN MEAL

100 tons; dollars per ton

Nov 182.00 184.00 181.00 182.00 - .20

Dec 183.00 184.00 182.00 - .20

Jan 187.00 191.00 187.00 188.00 - .60

Mar 192.00 193.00 191.00 191.00 - .60

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Est. 10,000; sales Tues. 5,241.
Total open interest Tues. 147,334, off 9

PLATINUM

	50 yr pay	30 yr pay	10 yr pay	5 yr pay	1 yr pay
Mar	\$25.00	\$26.00	\$27.00	\$28.00	\$29.00
Apr	\$25.50	\$26.50	\$27.50	\$28.50	\$29.50
May	\$26.00	\$27.00	\$28.00	\$29.00	\$30.00
Jun	\$26.50	\$27.50	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
Jul	\$27.00	\$28.00	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
Aug	\$27.50	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
Sep	\$28.00	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00	\$32.00
Oct	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50	\$32.50
Nov	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00	\$32.00	\$33.00
Dec	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50	\$32.50	\$33.50
Jan	\$30.00	\$31.00	\$32.00	\$33.00	\$34.00
Feb	\$30.50	\$31.50	\$32.50	\$33.50	\$34.50
Mar	\$31.00	\$32.00	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00
Apr	\$31.50	\$32.50	\$33.50	\$34.50	\$35.50
May	\$32.00	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00	\$36.00
Jun	\$32.50	\$33.50	\$34.50	\$35.50	\$36.50
Jul	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00	\$36.00	\$37.00
Aug	\$33.50	\$34.50	\$35.50	\$36.50	\$37.50
Sep	\$34.00	\$35.00	\$36.00	\$37.00	\$38.00
Oct	\$34.50	\$35.50	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50
Nov	\$35.00	\$36.00	\$37.00	\$38.00	\$39.00
Dec	\$35.50	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50	\$39.50
Jan	\$36.00	\$37.00	\$38.00	\$39.00	\$40.00
Feb	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50	\$39.50	\$40.50
Mar	\$37.00	\$38.00	\$39.00	\$40.00	\$41.00
Apr	\$37.50	\$38.50	\$39.50	\$40.50	\$41.50
May	\$38.00	\$39.00	\$40.00	\$41.00	\$42.00
Jun	\$38.50	\$39.50	\$40.50	\$41.50	\$42.50
Jul	\$39.00	\$40.00	\$41.00	\$42.00	\$43.00
Aug	\$39.50	\$40.50	\$41.50	\$42.50	\$43.50
Sep	\$40.00	\$41.00	\$42.00	\$43.00	\$44.00
Oct	\$40.50	\$41.50	\$42.50	\$43.50	\$44.50
Nov	\$41.00	\$42.00	\$43.00	\$44.00	\$45.00
Dec	\$41.50	\$42.50	\$43.50	\$44.50	\$45.50
Jan	\$42.00	\$43.00	\$44.00	\$45.00	\$46.00
Feb	\$42.50	\$43.50	\$44.50	\$45.50	\$46.50
Mar	\$43.00	\$44.00	\$45.00	\$46.00	\$47.00
Apr	\$43.50	\$44.50	\$45.50	\$46.50	\$47.50
May	\$44.00	\$45.00	\$46.00	\$47.00	\$48.00
Jun	\$44.50	\$45.50	\$46.50	\$47.50	\$48.50
Jul	\$45.00	\$46.00	\$47.00	\$48.00	\$49.00
Aug	\$45.50	\$46.50	\$47.50	\$48.50	\$49.50
Sep	\$46.00	\$47.00	\$48.00	\$49.00	\$50.00
Oct	\$46.50	\$47.50	\$48.50	\$49.50	\$50.50
Nov	\$47.00	\$48.00	\$49.00	\$50.00	\$51.00
Dec	\$47.50	\$48.50	\$49.50	\$50.50	\$51.50
Jan	\$48.00	\$49.00	\$50.00	\$51.00	\$52.00
Feb	\$48.50	\$49.50	\$50.50	\$51.50	\$52.50
Mar	\$49.00	\$50.00	\$51.00	\$52.00	\$53.00
Apr	\$49.50	\$50.50	\$51.50	\$52.50	\$53.50
May	\$50.00	\$51.00	\$52.00	\$53.00	\$54.00
Jun	\$50.50	\$51.50	\$52.50	\$53.50	\$54.50
Jul	\$51.00	\$52.00	\$53.00	\$54.00	\$55.00
Aug	\$51.50	\$52.50	\$53.50	\$54.50	\$55.50
Sep	\$52.00	\$53.00	\$54.00	\$55.00	\$56.00
Oct	\$52.50	\$53.50	\$54.50	\$55.50	\$56.50
Nov	\$53.00	\$54.00	\$55.00	\$56.00	\$57.00
Dec	\$53.50	\$54.50	\$55.50	\$56.50	\$57.50
Jan	\$54.00	\$55.00	\$56.00	\$57.00	\$58.00
Feb	\$54.50	\$55.50	\$56.50	\$57.50	\$58.50
Mar	\$55.00	\$56.00	\$57.00	\$58.00	\$59.00
Apr	\$55.50	\$56.50	\$57.50	\$58.50	\$59.50
May	\$56.00	\$57.00	\$58.00	\$59.00	\$60.00
Jun	\$56.50	\$57.50	\$58.50	\$59.50	\$60.50
Jul	\$57.00	\$58.00	\$59.00	\$60.00	\$61.00
Aug	\$57.50	\$58.50	\$59.50	\$60.50	\$61.50
Sep	\$58.00	\$59.00	\$60.00	\$61.00	\$62.00
Oct	\$58.50	\$59.50	\$60.50	\$61.50	\$62.50
Nov	\$59.00	\$60.00	\$61.00	\$62.00	\$63.00
Dec	\$59.50	\$60.50	\$61.50	\$62.50	\$63.50
Jan	\$60.00	\$61.00	\$62.00	\$63.00	\$64.00
Feb	\$60.50	\$61.50	\$62.50	\$63.50	\$64.50
Mar	\$61.00	\$62.00	\$63.00	\$64.00	\$65.00
Apr	\$61.50	\$62.50	\$63.50	\$64.50	\$65.50
May	\$62.00	\$63.00	\$64.00	\$65.00	\$66.00
Jun	\$62.50	\$63.50	\$64.50	\$65.50	\$66.50
Jul	\$63.00	\$64.00	\$65.00	\$66.00	\$67.00
Aug	\$63.50	\$64.50	\$65.50	\$66.50	\$67.50
Sep	\$64.00	\$65.00	\$66.00	\$67.00	\$68.00
Oct	\$64.50	\$65.50	\$66.50	\$67.50	\$68.50
Nov	\$65.00	\$66.00	\$67.00	\$68.00	\$69.00
Dec	\$65.50	\$66.50	\$67.50	\$68.50	\$69.50
Jan	\$66.00	\$67.00	\$68.00	\$69.00	\$70.00
Feb	\$66.50	\$67.50	\$68.50	\$69.50	\$70.50
Mar	\$67.00	\$68.00	\$69.00	\$70.00	\$71.00
Apr	\$67.50	\$68.50	\$69.50	\$70.50	\$71.50
May	\$68.00	\$69.00	\$70.00	\$71.00	\$72.00
Jun	\$68.50	\$69.50	\$70.50	\$71.50	\$72.50
Jul	\$69.00	\$70.00	\$71.00	\$72.00	\$73.00
Aug	\$69.50	\$70.50	\$71.50	\$72.50	\$73.50
Sep	\$70.00	\$71.00	\$72.00	\$73.00	\$74.00
Oct	\$70.50	\$71.50	\$72.50	\$73.50	\$74.50
Nov	\$71.00	\$72.00	\$73.00	\$74.00	\$75.00
Dec	\$71.50	\$72.50	\$73.50	\$74.50	\$75.50
Jan	\$72.00	\$73.00	\$74.00	\$75.00	\$76.00
Feb	\$72.50	\$73.50	\$74.50	\$75.50	\$76.50
Mar	\$73.00	\$74.00	\$75.00	\$76.00	\$77.00
Apr	\$73.50	\$74.50	\$75.50	\$76.50	\$77.50
May	\$74.00	\$75.00	\$76.00	\$77.00	\$78.00
Jun	\$74.50	\$75.50	\$76.50	\$77.50	\$78.50
Jul	\$75.00	\$76.00	\$77.00	\$78.00	\$79.00
Aug	\$75.50	\$76.50	\$77.50	\$78.50	\$79.50
Sep	\$76.00	\$77.00	\$78.00	\$79.00	\$80.00
Oct	\$76.50	\$77.50	\$78.50	\$79.50	\$80.50
Nov	\$77.00	\$78.00	\$79.00	\$80.00	\$81.00
Dec	\$77.50	\$78.50	\$79.50	\$80.50	\$81.50
Jan	\$78.00	\$79.00	\$80.00	\$81.00	\$82.00
Feb	\$78.50	\$79.50	\$80.50	\$81.50	\$82.50
Mar	\$79.00	\$80.00	\$81.00	\$82.00	\$83.00
Apr	\$79.50	\$80.50	\$81.50	\$82.50	\$83.50
May	\$80.00	\$81.00	\$82.00	\$83.00	\$84.00
Jun	\$80.50	\$81.50	\$82.50	\$83.50	\$84.50
Jul	\$81.00	\$82.00	\$83.00	\$84.00	\$85.00
Aug	\$81.50	\$82.50	\$83.50	\$84.50	\$85.50
Sep	\$82.00	\$83.00	\$84.00	\$85.00	\$86.00
Oct	\$82.50	\$83.50	\$84.50	\$85.50	\$86.50
Nov	\$83.00	\$84.00	\$85.00	\$86.00	\$87.00
Dec	\$83.50	\$84.50	\$85.50	\$86.50	\$87.50
Jan	\$84.00	\$85.00	\$86.00	\$87.00	\$88.00
Feb	\$84.50	\$85.50	\$86.50	\$87.50	\$88.50
Mar	\$85.00	\$86.00	\$87.00	\$88.00	\$89.00
Apr	\$85.50	\$86.50	\$87.50	\$88.50	\$89.50
May	\$86.00	\$87.00	\$88.00	\$89.00	\$90.00
Jun	\$86.50	\$87.50	\$88.50	\$89.50	\$90.50
Jul	\$87.00	\$88.00	\$89.00	\$90.00	\$91.00
Aug	\$87.50	\$88.50	\$89.50	\$90.50	\$91.50
Sep	\$88.00	\$89.00	\$90.00	\$91.00	\$92.00
Oct	\$88.50	\$89.50	\$90.50	\$91.50	\$92.50
Nov	\$89.00	\$90.00	\$91.00	\$92.00	\$93.00
Dec	\$89.50	\$90.50	\$91.50	\$92.50	\$93.50
Jan	\$90.00	\$91.00	\$92.00	\$93.00	\$94.00
Feb	\$90.50	\$91.50	\$92.50	\$93.50	\$94.50
Mar	\$91.00	\$92.00	\$93.00	\$94.00	\$95.00
Apr	\$91.50	\$92.50	\$93.50	\$94.50	\$95.50
May	\$92.00	\$93.00	\$94.00	\$95.00	\$96.00
Jun	\$92.50	\$93.50	\$94.50	\$95.50	\$96.50
Jul	\$93.00	\$94.00	\$95.00	\$96.00	\$97.00
Aug	\$93.50	\$94.50	\$95.50	\$96.50	\$97.50
Sep	\$94.00	\$95.00	\$96.00	\$97.00	\$98.00
Oct	\$94.50	\$95.50	\$96.50	\$97.50	\$98.50
Nov	\$95.00	\$96.00	\$97.00	\$98.00	\$99.00
Dec	\$95.50	\$96.50	\$97.50	\$98.50	\$99.50
Jan	\$96.00	\$97.00	\$98.00	\$99.00	\$100.00
Feb	\$96.50	\$97.50	\$98.50	\$99.50	\$100.50
Mar	\$97.00	\$98.00	\$99.00	\$100.00	\$101.00
Apr	\$97.50	\$98.50	\$99.50	\$100.50	\$101.50
May	\$98.00	\$99.00	\$100.00	\$101.00	\$102.00
Jun	\$98.50	\$99.50	\$100.50	\$101.50	\$102.50
Jul	\$99.00	\$100.00	\$101.00	\$102.00	\$103.00
Aug	\$99.50	\$100.50	\$101.50	\$102.50	\$103.50
Sep	\$100.00	\$101.00	\$102.00	\$103.00	\$104.00
Oct	\$100.50	\$101.50	\$102.50	\$103.50	\$104.50
Nov	\$101.00	\$102.00	\$103.00	\$104.00	\$105.00
Dec	\$101.50	\$102.50	\$103.50	\$104.50	\$105.50
Jan	\$102.00	\$103.00	\$104.00	\$105.00	\$106.00
Feb	\$102.50	\$103.50	\$104.50	\$105.50	\$106.50
Mar	\$103.00	\$104.00	\$105.00	\$106.00	\$107.00
Apr	\$103.50	\$104.50	\$105.50	\$106.50	\$107.50
May	\$104.00	\$105.00	\$106.00	\$107.00	\$108.00
Jun	\$104.50	\$105.50	\$106.50	\$107.50	\$108.50
Jul	\$105.00	\$106.00	\$107.00	\$108.00	\$109.00
Aug	\$105.50	\$106.50	\$107.50	\$108.50	\$109.50
Sep	\$106.00	\$107.00	\$108.00	\$109.00	\$110.00
Oct	\$106.50	\$107.50	\$108.50	\$109.50	\$110.50
Nov	\$107.00	\$108.00	\$109.00	\$110.00	\$111.00
Dec	\$107.50	\$108.50	\$109.50	\$110.50	\$111.50
Jan	\$108.00	\$109.00	\$110.00	\$111.00	\$112.00
Feb	\$108.50	\$109.50	\$110.50	\$111.50	\$112.50
Mar	\$109.00	\$110.00	\$111.00	\$112.00	\$113.00
Apr	\$109.50	\$110.50	\$111.50	\$112.50	\$113.50
May	\$110.00	\$111.00	\$112.00	\$113.00	\$114.00
Jun	\$110.50	\$111.50	\$112.50	\$113.50	\$114.50
Jul	\$111.00	\$112.00	\$113.00	\$114.00	\$115.00
Aug	\$111.50	\$112.50	\$113.50	\$114.50	\$115.50
Sep	\$112.00	\$113.00	\$114.00	\$115.00	\$116.00
Oct	\$112.50	\$113.50	\$114.50	\$115.50	\$116.50
Nov	\$113.00	\$114.00	\$115.00	\$116.00	\$117.00
Dec	\$113.50	\$114.50	\$115.50	\$116.50	\$117.50
Jan	\$114.00	\$115.00	\$116.00	\$117.00	\$118.00
Feb	\$114.50	\$115.50	\$116.50	\$117.50	\$118.50
Mar	\$115.00	\$116.00	\$117.00	\$118.00	\$119.00
Apr	\$115.50	\$116.50	\$117.50	\$118.50	\$119.50
May	\$116.00	\$117.00	\$118.00	\$119.00	\$120.00
Jun	\$116.50	\$117.50	\$118.50	\$119.50	\$120.50
Jul	\$117.00	\$118.00	\$119.00	\$120.00	\$121.00
Aug	\$117.50	\$118.50	\$119.50	\$120.50	\$121.50
Sep	\$118.00	\$119.00	\$120.00	\$121.00	\$122.00
Oct	\$118.50	\$119.50	\$120.50	\$121.50	\$122.50
Nov	\$119.00	\$120.00	\$121.00	\$122.00	\$123.00
Dec	\$119.50	\$120.50	\$121.50	\$122.50	\$123.50
Jan	\$120.00	\$121.00	\$122.00	\$123.00	\$124.00
Feb	\$120.50	\$121.50	\$122.50	\$123.50	\$124.50
Mar	\$121.00	\$122.00	\$123.00	\$124.00	\$125.00
Apr	\$121.50	\$122.50	\$123.50	\$124.50	\$125.50
May	\$122.00	\$123.00	\$124.00	\$125.00	\$126.00
Jun	\$122.50	\$123.50	\$124.50	\$125.50	\$126.50
Jul	\$123.00	\$124.00	\$125.00	\$126.00	\$127.00
Aug	\$123.50	\$124.50	\$125.50	\$126.50	\$127.50
Sep	\$124.00	\$125.00	\$126.00	\$127.00	\$128.00
Oct	\$124.50	\$125.50	\$126.50	\$127.50	\$128.50
Nov	\$125.00	\$126.00	\$127.00	\$128.00	\$129.00</

Total open interest Tues, 180,395, up 7,900 from Mon.

Total open interest Tues, 180,395, up 7,900 from Mon.

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cornfed 4 Smales, lb	2.86	1.74
TEXTILES		
Princlon 64-36 38/40, yd	6.57	5.78
METALS		
Sheet billets (PHL), 100	342.80	217.50
Iron 2 Fdry, 100 lb	227.24	207.00
Steel scrap No 1 new PHL	94.95	81.00
Lead 50 lb	57.99	57.99
Copper wire, 10 lb	70.00	70.00
Tin 10 lb/strk	73.93	73.93
Zinc 50 lb, 100 lb	3.35	3.35
Silver N.Y. 02, 100 oz	147.95	147.95
Gold N.Y. 02, 100 oz	295.35	295.35
New York prices.		

November 7, 1979

November 7, 1979

	Close	Prev
Moody's	1,137.78 ↑	1,173.5
Reuters	1,685.10	1,686.5
Dow Jones Sent	406.80	407.5
D.J. Futures	407.98	407.5

Moody's: base 100; Dec. 21, 1931. p—pre-
linary; 1—final
Reuters: base 100; Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100; Average 1724-25-26.

**Wednesday's
New Highs and Lows**

NEW HIGHS—5¹
MesaPet w/ **SECO Inc** **SocSecnP**

NEW LOWS—156

ARA Svc	ForMat	PS/Col 7.1
Am Airtm	GAFCO pt	PS/Col 8.1
AmE pr	Gombi Sinc	PS/Ind 4.30
AmSrir 5.51P	Gombi Sinc	PubS 18.30
AmSrir 5.51P	Gombi Sinc	PubS 18.30
APW 8.12P	GUPLC	QuotS 10.0N
APW 8.12P	GenTel&Ei	RCA
APW 7.40P	GoPocit	RTX Corp
ArizPuc 5.00P	GrtLakeInt	RamCinc
ArmsrmoCrv	GrowCo	RamCinc
Arvinlin 2P	Haves Alb	RayInd 4.1
BeaTf 3.38P	Idaho Pw	RazRgc
Bection Dick	IllPw 8.20P	RazRgc
Borman	INDIA 7.00P	RazRgc
BrankH Int	INDIA 7.25P	Schleiz Br
BklynH GU pr	INDIA 7.25P	Schleiz Br
BklynH GU pr	INDIA 7.25P	Schleiz Br
CLC Am	Jctm Mmrv	Shelby Gm
CAOP Group	KL M And	Snow Crwn

Carter Wall	KaufBd p1A	SouCalEd
Castle Cke	KerrGls 1.70p	Southern C
CabernTn	Long Brant	SouNEsp

Cent Soy	Lennor's	SouNET
ChilPneut	Lennor Inc	SoRy 2.60p
Chem 2.35p	Leotle Ene	SM Bance

Clint G. 9:20p	Lukas 5:11	Shirley 9:20p
Clorox Co	Ming Tsai N	Shirley 9:20p
Coca Cola	Monah Ind	Siddhant A
Comw Edis	MosMia Mts	StauffChm
Cws 1:40p	Motiel 2:30p	Sunbeam
CwC 2:87p	MacDer 2:60p	Tenns 7:40p
ComGnIncs	McLouth SH	TWC 2:40p
ConPw 4:50p	MeiEd pht	Tramans Inc
ConPw 4:50p	MCB Co N	TrGPL 4:40p
ConPw 2:40p	McGraw Hill	TrGPL 10:10p
ConSp 2:40p	Nestl 2:40p	Trinity
Cum Gen	NIM 4:70p	Tucson Exp
Data Genl	NIMA 7:10p	UAL Inc
Davies PwL	NwsaMrt LJ	Union E
Dennys Inc	Norton SJ	Union E 4:40p
Dele E 9:20p	OhlEd 4:40p	Union E Split
Dele E 9:20p	OhPw 7:40p	Unjerly E

76	Documint	OWP-W E&M	US Steel
04	DoverCp's	Penney JC	UnivFds
77	DukeP pff	PoPL E&Mpf	UTPL 204

EastAirL
EastAir of

EschOrk	Phidol17pf	WhAn
Edid Kodok	PhEl1722f	WhnUn
EdisonBos	PhEl1522f	WhnUn
Esrnk 2.31pf	Ponderosa	WhlP13f
Firestone	PortGen El	WisEl1.8N

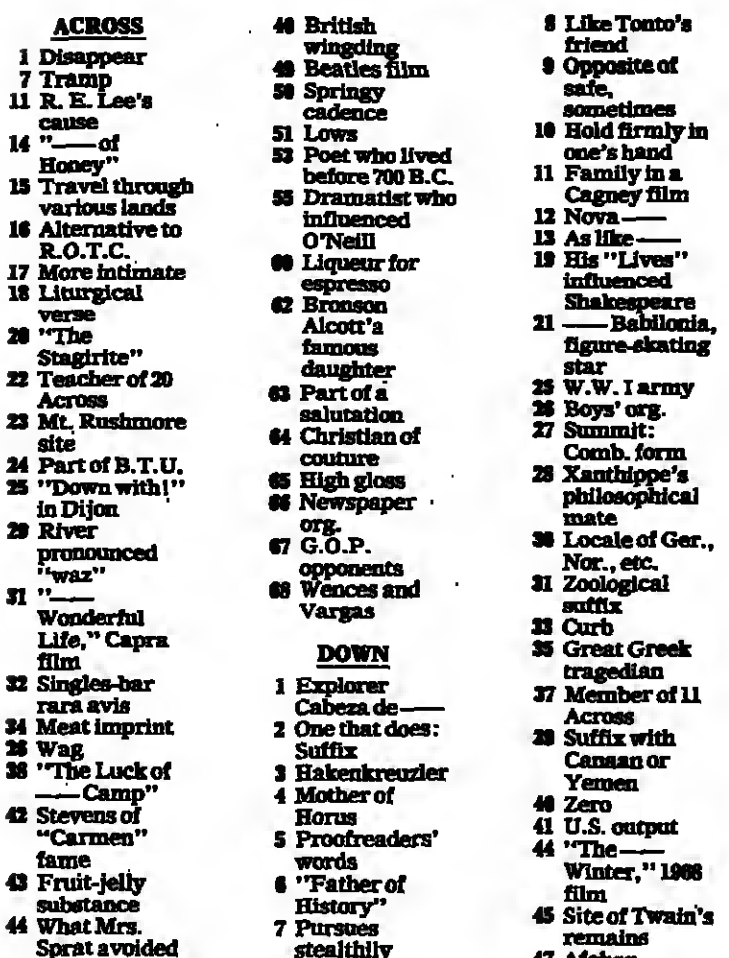
2.36 billion Deutsche marks in September from 3.03 billion DM

August and compared to a 1.12-lion-DM surplus in September.

The central bank also reported that its net monetary reserves of 2.5 billion DM to 92.5 billion in the week ended Oct. 31. According to the Bundesbank, the drop in reserves was caused by the payment of swaps by the central bank to domestic banks, as well as repayments to Bundesbank within the European monetary system and the settlement of international payments.

of swap agreements with
monetary authorities.

By Eugene T. Maleska

[illegible]

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	19	46	Sunny	MADRID	12	62	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy	MIAMI	19	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	46	Cloudy	MILAN	19	64	Fair
ATHENS	10	46	Sunny	MONTREAL	23	77	Cloudy
BELTUT	24	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	33	Rain
BELGRADE	7	64	Rain	MUNICH	15	41	Rain
BELMUS	7	64	Overcast	NEW YORK	12	54	Fair
BRUSSELS	11	51	Cloudy	OSLO	18	64	Cloudy
BURBAREST	12	53	Cloudy	RICE	2	23	Fair
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy	PARIS	19	57	Fair
CAGARI	21	69	Rain	PRAGUE	14	45	Overcast
CAPOFERRATO	7	64	Cloudy	ROME	16	62	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	62	Fair	SOPIA	11	51	Fair
DUBLIN	10	58	Rain	STOCKHOLM	4	29	Rain
DUNDEE	5	41	Overcast	TIRANA	28	68	Fair
FLORINCE	14	60	Misty	TILTAUV	15	57	Misty
FRANKFURT	16	50	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	68	Misty
GENEVA	12	52	Rain	TUNIS	21	69	Cloudy
HLSINGBURG	23	57	Misty	TRABAND	18	58	Fair
HONOLULU	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	6	42	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	20	60	Rain	WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
LA PALMAS	22	71	Misty	ZURICH	11	51	Overcast
LISBON	17	62	Fair				
LONDON	11	51	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	25	78	Rain				

1 Year's weather readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT. Hopsion and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT pat.



PEANUTS

WHERE ARE WE GOING NOW?
TO LOOK AT A CAR WASH
THAT BARBER WORKED HARD, DIDN'T HE? HE HAD TO STAND THERE ALL DAY CUTTING HAIR
THAT'S WHY WE HAVE FIELD TRIPS.
TO SHOW US WHAT JOBS TO AVOID!

B.C.

DOG CENSUS.
I DON'T HAVE A DOG. I HAVE A CAT.
THEN HOW COME YOUR CAT IS GOING... "WOLF! WOLF! WOLF!"
BECAUSE THERE'S ONE RIGHT BEHIND YOU.

BLONDIE

KIND SIR-- HAVE PITY ON A HUNGRY MAN
I NEED ONLY A CRUST OF BREAD AND A MORSEL OF CAVIAR
BREAD AND CAVIAR?!!
OHAY--SO FORGET THE BREAD!

BEETLE BAILEY

ICE CREAM MAN'S HERE, SARGE. WANT SOMETHING?
DO I WANT SOMETHING?
DO I WANT SOMETHING?!!
SOLD THE WHOLE DARN TRUCK
WACK WALKER

ANDY CAPP

I'M NOT GOING TO LET YOU PUT ME IN MY GARAGE. I WANT THAT CAT OF YOURS TONIGHT, MATE!
WHO? ME?
BY THE WAY, ANDY, JULIE THE BARMAID HAS AGREED TO MARRY ME
PROBABLY TRYING TO GET A BETTER SYSTEM

WIZARD OF ID

HI, I'M WORKING MY WAY THROUGH COLLEGE, SELLING MAGAZINES
SORRY, SORRY--I CAN'T READ
...WHICH COLLEGE IS IT?
ROYAL U
...SIGH-- MY OLD ALMA MATER B.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Characters and Stories

And he must have had to meet a large number of people to call the half-dozen truly massive characters that he offers us here. There's Betty, the widow of a utility infielder; for the Giants, whom Richardson meets in a Las Vegas sporting club. ("You know, I'd take them all on," she says, of the baseball players, "anyway, on the TV screen.")

chance to relive with more prudence the moments that had cost me my self-assurance, and twisted [me] into a fetal coil when I imagined the present condition viewed by [my former] enemies) who would relish agonies."

This is a frightening but irresistible book.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—A copy of the rare first edition of medical pioneer William Harvey's "De Motu Cordis" sold for a world auction record of £88,000 at Sotheby's yesterday.

The book describes Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, a major medical advance in the 17th century and regarded as the cornerstone of modern medicine.

Harvey was physician to three kings of England, Charles I, James I and James II. His book was first published in Frankfurt in 1628. It was a landmark work in the history of medicine and was the first printed book to describe the circulation of the blood. The book was a landmark work in the history of medicine and was the first printed book to describe the circulation of the blood.

By Alan Truscot

THE diagramed deal is interesting from the standpoint of play and defense. North-South reached a borderline contract of three no-trump, which appears hopeless since the spade ace is bad-

ly placed for the declarer. Influenced by the favorable vulnerability, East opened with two spades, an unorthodox weak two-bid. When North doubled, South was happy that he was not using a convention that is popular because of a response of two no-trump to show a very weak hand, requiring the doubler to bid three clubs. As it was South was able to bid two no-trump naturally and was raised to game.

West made the imaginative lead of the spade four, providing for the slight possibility that his partner held a doubleton king or ten. South could have won the trick with the ten in dummy, and one way to succeed would then be to duck a diamond. He could then take all his obvious winners and duck a spade to North, who would be forced to give up the declarer the spade king as his only entry.

The ten was the right play, since it would cost nothing, if East held singleton honor. However, this was not obvious and South played low, winning the aine with the king. He

NEEDING three more tricks, South gave himself his best chance of leading the last round from dummy. East took his three diamond tricks and had to play a heart. After a routine lead of a low heart South would have played low from his hand and made nine tricks easily. But East made an excellent move by leading the heart queen. South fell into the trap by winning in the dummy and finessing the ten, losing the last two tricks for two down.

NORTH
 ♠ 1083
 ♥ A87
 ♦ A102
 ♣ AK98

EAST
 ♠ 9
 ♥ Q9652
 ♦ K7653
 ♣ 75

WEST (D)
 ♠ A♣ 43
 ♥ J4
 ♦ Q8
 ♣ 6452

SOUTH
 ♠ K765
 ♥ K103
 ♦ 874
 ♣ QJ10

North and South were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 West North East South
 2♣ 2NT Pass 3NT
 Pass 3NT Pass Pass

West led the spade four.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WUSAQ

□ □ □ □ □

a leading magazine publisher & distributor, Inc.

RUETT

□ □ □ □ □

YENICT


□ □ □ □ □

DOPAME

□ □ □ □ □

WHAT THE BILL COLLECTOR SAID HIS OCCUPATION WAS.

New arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HIS "  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: YOUTH LEGAL SEXTON GRAYAT
 Answer: The vegetarian was looking for a guy with this—LOTS OF "LETTUCE"

Fethiye
11-5

©1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662

**"YOU GOT A LOT TO LEARN
ABOUT GIRLS."**

